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China

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General

Asian Games Officials Give News Conference

OW3103002090 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1136 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Video report on a news conference sponsored by the Asian Games Organizing Committee on 30 March, from the "Special News on the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a caption reading "Officials of the Asian Games Organizing Committee Answer Reporters' Questions," followed by a long shot of a large conference room in which about 10 officials are seated at a long table in the front facing about 200 Chinese and foreign reporters] Yao Guang, press spokesman for the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Conference [NPC], gave a news conference at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Asian Games Organizing Committee Chairman Chen Xitong, Executive Chairman Wu Shaozu, Permanent Vice Chairmen He Zhenliang and Zhang Baifa, and Secretary General Wan Siqian gave briefings about the preparations for the 11th Asian Games and answered Chinese and foreign reporters' questions. [As an unidentified announcer reads the introductory remarks, each of the officials seated at the front main table rises to greet the reporters when his name is mentioned]

[Chen Xitong speaks, reading from a script on the table] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends: The 11th Asian Games, an event which has been watched by the whole world, is drawing nearer, only 176 days before the opening ceremony. Mr Yao Guang, press spokesman for the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, has kindly sponsored this news conference on the Asian Games for Chinese and foreign reporters. On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I express my gratitude and welcome to you reporters. The 11th Asian Games will be a unprecedented grand gathering in the history of sports in Asia. All 39 members of the Olympic Council of Asia will take part in the games. The number of countries and regions in the games will be the largest ever and competitions or demonstration will be held in 29 kinds of sports, also the largest ever. The number of athletes, coaches, officials, and journalists is expected to exceed 10,000. This, too, will be unprecedented. The 11th Asian Games will be a grand meeting amply symbolizing the unity and friendship among the people of Asia. To hold the games under the banner of unity, friendship, and progress and through friendly competitions and emulation for seeking progress in sports will not only raise the level of sports in Asia, but also will certainly strengthen the unity of the people; increase cooperation in the cultural, sports, economic, and trade fields among different countries and regions; and promote the prosperity and development of Asia. The 11th Asian Games is a magnificent sports event that has received extensive support. Members of the Olympic Council of Asia have unanimously strengthened leadership and supervision.

Authorities of the member countries and regions, as well as sports organizations, have shown a great deal of concern and enthusiasm. The Chinese Government has rendered vigorous support in various aspects. The people of Beijing and all over China are gearing up to welcome the Asian Games through various means. Overseas Chinese have shown a keen concern, and the International Olympic Committee and many foreign friends have enthusiastically supported the games. We can say for sure that the 11th Asian Games will be a big event for international friendly exchanges this year. The 11th Asian Games will be the first comprehensive sports meet ever held in the Chinese capital. It is an honor for the Chinese people as well as for the residents in Beijing. All the Chinese people, especially Beijing residents, should be good hosts. At the present, we are working hard to complete all preparations, including the construction of a stadium and gymnasiums, services, training of athletes, the art festival, and all kinds exhibitions. They have proceeded smoothly. During the (?games) in September, Beijing will extend both arms to welcome friends from inside and outside the country for this happy festival of the Asian and Chinese people. Now, we are ready to take up questions that are related to the Asian games and that can be answered. [While Chen Xitong reads from the prepared script, camera focuses on Chen and occasionally pans the reporters taking notes or pictures]

[Male reporter] I am Liu Shun from ZHONGGUO TIYU BAO [CHINA SPORTS NEWS]. It has been reported that both China and the Olympic Council of Asia expressed the wish that all members of the council will take part in the upcoming Asian Games. Would you please tell us what kind of efforts China exerted in order to achieve this goal?

[He Zhenliang] The Asian Games are a big event of common concern among the people and sports circles of Asia. All countries and regions of Asia warmly responded to the games to be held in Beijing. So far, 29 of the 39 member organizations of the Olympic Council of Asia have confirmed their participation in written form and the other 10 in oral form. We may as well say that all 39 member organizations of the Olympic Council of Asia will send delegations to the games, which will have the largest number of participants in Asian Games history. I would like to take this opportunity to tell you that Prince Fahd, chairman of the Olympic Council of Asia, invited the secretaries general or delegation heads of all member organizations to Beijing in July to personally inspect the various facilities for the games and familiarize themselves with the actual conditions for competition and training. As the host country, the Organizing Committee for the 11th Asian Games will provide all conveniences for all delegations to the games so that they can take part in the competition, work, and live in Beijing under the best conditions.

[Male reporter] I am Sun Yushan from BEIJING RIBAO. The people of Beijing as well as the whole country have enthusiastically supported the Asian Games. It has been reported that a young girl, who was

the first to donate funds to the games, will be invited to the rostrum as a distinguished guest of the games. Would you please tell us the fund-raising situation?

[Zhang Baifa] Fund raising for the Asian Games has been fairly smooth as a whole. Funds have been donated by the central authorities at the top and workers, peasants, students, and traders at the bottom, including leaders of our country. However, they have requested that donations be kept confidential. The oldest donor, who is a 92-year-old woman, asked a 70-year-old woman to deliver her donation to our fund raising department. The youngest, a one and half year toddler, arrived at the fund raising department in the arms of his mother who signed his name on a signature book as a memory for the occasion. (Yang Haixia), the young girl who the reporter has just mentioned, made the first donation three years ago when she was 12 years old. Today the 15-year-old girl is a student of (Chujiang) Middle School in Jiangsu's (Chujiang) Town. The Organizing Committee has decided to invite her to Beijing to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games as a distinguished guest. The fund raising situation as a whole is satisfactory.

[Male reporter] I am Zhang Zhixin from JIANSHE BAO [CONSTRUCTION NEWS] It has been reported that construction of the stadium and gymnasiums for the Asian Games has proceeded smoothly. How is the construction situation for support facilities such as communication and electronic systems? Would you please brief us about this?

[Zhang Baifa] Like other Asian Games engineering projects, communication and television systems have been guaranteed as a key project. Take telecommunications for instance. You probably know that a 8,000 program-controlled telephone will be especially installed in the Asian Games Village for the exclusive use of reporters during the games. As for television, as we have reported, we will probably set up six to eight satellite channels to relay the games to the whole world and competitions in 12 or more separate sports grounds can be broadcast live to all parts of the world. Please rest assured as far as this is concerned.

[Male Indian reporter speaking in English for a few seconds, fading into Mandarin translation by interpreter] I am from PRESS TRUST OF INDIA. I would like to ask a simple question: How many gold medals does China expect to win?

[Wu Shaozu] Our slogan is: Unity, friendship, and progress. We hope athletes from various countries will perform magnificently and achieve outstanding scores on the stages set up in Beijing. Of course, we also hope Chinese athletes will perform brilliantly with new records set. In the previous two Asian Games, China topped other countries in the number of gold medals. I personally hope that Chinese athletes will keep up the good performances at the current games to be held in our own country. As for the exact number of gold medals that China expects to win, there have been all kinds of

estimates and it is difficult to give an exact figure. However, our athletes will try their best to make the games a great success by undergoing hard and scientific training. They will also try their best to promote friendship. They will strive to raise the level of sports and make their contribution to the improvement of sports standards in Asia, thereby reaping dual harvests in both athletic records and spiritual construction during the Asian Games. Thank you!

[Female Caucasian reporter speaking in English for a few seconds, fading into Mandarin translation by interpreter] I am a reporter of the Voice of America. I would like to ask another question about security. Many residents will walk around during the Asian Games in Beijing. When that happens, what measures will you take to ensure the security of Beijing? During the Asian Games, how many people from Beijing will go and watch the games?

[Chen Xitong] As for the security issue, which this lady has mentioned, as I have just discussed, the situation in China is stable. Such is the basic national condition of China. Anyone who wants to understand about the actual situation in China and who does not hold this view that the present situation is stable—the political situation is stable, the society is stable, and the popular feeling is stable—that is, if he does not share the three aspects of this view, he will have a wrong impression about China and will make a wrong judgment. If he even related this wrong view to a certain person in power, the latter would then made a wrong policy decision. That is inevitable.

[Male reporter] I am Miao Wu from RENMIN RIBAO. The upcoming Asian Games in Beijing will be an unprecedented grand gathering of the sports circles of Asia. However, with the large number of visitors coming to Beijing, difficulty in accommodations will be inevitable. Did the Organizing Committee ever consider that a large number of visitors will turn out for the games? Will there be enough housing facilities in the Asian Games Village? What concrete measures have been taken for organizing such a large-scale sports meet?

[Zhang Baifa] As chairman Chen Xitong has said, during the Asian Games, accommodations will be provided first to visitors whose purpose for visiting are directly related to the games, such as sightseeing and study, and then to other categories of visitors. This is one of the measures taken. So far, we have found that, generally speaking, 420,000 apartments will be available for the event. Of these apartments, 240,000 will be made suitable to accommodate foreign guests and the remaining will be for domestic visitors to Beijing. As far as accommodations are concerned, we can assure you that detailed concrete arrangements have already been made.

[Male reporter] I am (Wang Mingyi), reporter of Taipei's ZHONGGUO SHIBAO [CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO]. I have two questions for Mr. He Zhenliang and Mayor

Chen Xitong. First, in September several dozen thousand compatriots from Taiwan will attend the Asian Games and make sightseeing tours in Beijing. How will the Beijing authorities arrange to receive them? This may be a relatively large-scale exchange activity since the commencement of exchanges between the two sides of the strait. They will include journalists, athletes, and the general audience. My second question is about the contact between the Olympic Committees of the two sides—the Chinese Olympic Committee and the Chinese Taipei [Taipei] Olympic Committee. Mr. Li Qinghua [Li Ching-hua], secretary general of Taiwan's Olympic Committee, is the son of Li Huan, premier of the Executive Yuan of Taiwan. I do not know if there are any private contacts between the Olympic Committees on the two sides apart from exchanges in the athletic field. Are there any agreements or ordinary private contacts?

[He Zhenliang] We sincerely welcome the large number of compatriots from the Taiwan region to come for the 11th Asian Games. We will provide them with every convenience necessary for their visit to Beijing. There will be no problems with regard to meals, living accommodations, and transportation facilities. We sincerely welcome those Taiwan compatriots who wish to come. We have had contacts with the president and secretary general of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee. As you all know, I, on behalf of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and Mr. Li Qinghua, on behalf of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, signed an agreement last October for the Taiwan region to dispatch athletic teams to take part in contests, meetings, and other activities held on the mainland. When they come to participate in contests, they will comply with the relevant regulations of the International Olympic Committee. According to this agreement, last year the Taiwan region sent 12 athletic teams to the mainland to participate in various Asian contests, which were of the nature of warm-up contests for the Asian Games. Because of the numerous contacts, we have increased our mutual understanding and can get along pretty well. We have had contacts with Mr. Li Qinghua—of course, we know he is the son of Mr. Li Huan—primarily because he is the secretary general of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee. Now, he is the vice president and secretary general. In the contacts, our talks focused on matters about sports. We talked about how to use sports to promote exchanges across the strait. Both sides believed sports exchanges across the strait can enhance brotherly affection and increase mutual understanding between the compatriots on the two sides of the strait.

Central Television Gearing Up For Asian Games

HK2403050490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
24 Mar 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] With the opening of the 11th Asian Games only six months away, China Central Television, CCTV, is

going all out to provide full-scale broadcasting services to millions of Chinese and overseas viewers.

CCTV, which had been authorized by the Games Organizing Committee to deal with all broadcasting issues during the games, would face the greatest challenge since its founding, said Huang Huiqun, the director of the network.

To provide the scheduled programmes, over 70 TV broadcasting and transmission vehicles and several hundred video cameras and items of editing equipment would be needed.

However, the organizing committee had initially only agreed to provide eight TV transmission vehicles.

Lack of funds, equipment and experience for such a large scale broadcasting project had initially made it challenging for CCTV to provide full-scale broadcasting services for about 30 TV agencies from participating countries, she said.

But by stretching their financial means to buy necessary equipment and co-operating with local TV stations, CCTV could now boast that it would provide broadcasting services on a larger scale than the previous games held in Seoul, she said.

CCTV is preparing to provide live broadcasts of 17 of the total 27 sports events, including track and field, swimming, football, volleyball, and badminton.

Broadcasting and TV signal relaying equipment has been installed in 20 of the 34 stadiums and gymnasiums to be used for the games so they can provide live broadcasts.

CCTV is trying its best to provide live coverage of the marathon, an event which demands a lot of personnel and equipment.

CCTV is also taking the opportunity to upgrade its broadcasting services by providing on-screen graphics and English sub-titles in line with international broadcasting standards.

During the games, pictures and sound will be transmitted to CCTV's control centre, then relayed to the nearby site of the International Broadcasting Centre which is currently under construction.

Commentators

Sports commentators will add their comment there before the signals are sent to their own countries via satellite.

CCTV has installed 81 booths in 20 stadiums and gymnasiums for commentators.

Meanwhile the Ministry of Communications has promised to provide eight to ten channels on satellites over the Indian and Pacific Oceans to be rented by TV agencies from other countries.

However, without the active support of local TV stations, it was impossible for CCTV to undertake such a large scale broadcasting project, an official from the Asian Games broadcasting office of CCTV stressed.

About 16 local stations nationwide would send about 500 personnel and live broadcasting vehicles to join the ranks during the games, the official said.

And teachers and students from the Beijing Broadcasting Institute were also giving a helping hand by offering 100 volunteers, he added.

Wang Bingqian Meets With World Bank Delegation

*OW3103112190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1110 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)—Wang Bingqian, state councillor and minister of finance, met Moena Qureshi, senior vice-president of the World Bank, and his party here this afternoon.

The host and guests exchanged views on further cooperation between China and the World Bank.

The World Bank guests arrived in Beijing this morning to pay a good-will visit to China at the invitation of Chinese Ministry of Finance.

Yang Jingren Meets Thanatology Group Head

*OW0204105190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0918 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today Jacques Marette, chairman of the International Federation of Thanatology Associations (IFTA).

Article Examines U.S.' Europe Policy

*HK0104043890 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION No 12 in Chinese 19 Mar 90 pp 25-27*

["Special dispatch" from Washington by Wu Jin (0702 2516): "Three Channels, and One Target—An Analysis of the U.S. 'Neo Atlantic Doctrine'"]

[Text] **Editor's Note: Rapid change in Eastern Europe and the speeding up of German unification are bringing profound changes to the European political pattern. The U.S.-built Yalta pattern in Europe is disintegrating. The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France are all adjusting their strategies in an attempt to influence the course of development to their own advantage. What are their attitudes in the new contest? What proposals and concepts have they suggested? The following is a report made up of dispatches by our special correspondents in Washington, Moscow, London, Paris: [end editor's note]**

The year 1989 was a year of drastic change: violent political turmoil in a number of Eastern European countries caught the world's attention, while profound

changes in the proportions of forces were brewing in Western Europe. Turmoil and changes in Western and Eastern Europe have shaken the foundation of the "Yalta system," which was forced on Europe following the Second World War.

The post-war Europe has always been a key strategic ground for the two superpowers of the United States and Soviet Union in their bids for world hegemony. For the last 40 years the two great military factions, U.S. headed-NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact, have confronted each other at the Elbe River with heavy forces and thus created a long period of "cold war."

Now, with rapid changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, "cold war" in its original meaning is fast becoming history. A number of superficial American politicians and literary figures hailed this as "a victory over communism." But perceptive personages have started to worry that U.S. superpower status is beginning to face severe challenges.

This is because U.S. national strength has been severely depleted as a result of years of arms races and scrambles for power spheres with the Soviet Union, which have caused an obvious drop of U.S. international status and influences. On the other hand Europe, as a single body, has been gradually expanding in its economic power and political clout in international affairs. It is becoming ever harder for the United States to continue to control or manipulate its Western European allies. Now the Warsaw Pact is all but disintegrated; "threats from the Soviet Union" have obviously weakened. All this has taken away U.S. political and ethical bases for commanding Western Europe.

Under this situation, the U.S.' Europe policy faces the problems of designing a new system to ensure U.S. power and a say in European affairs, and its significant political and economic interests there. The problems have become more complicated, difficult and urgent following the bringing up of the agenda of German reunification toward the end of last year.

Earlier President Bush has brought forward the slogan "an integrated and free Europe." But this is no more than a slogan, which betrays the West's attempt to turn Europe into a world of capitalism. Early last December, following the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Malta, when the problems of German reunification became inevitable, Bush put forward the "New Atlantic Doctrine" at a special meeting of NATO leaders on 4 December; on the 12th U.S. Secretary of States Baker elaborated on the doctrine and spelled out its essential points.

Baker again stressed in his speech the points Bush put forward earlier: "The United States is and will be a European power," "the United States will continue to an important military force in Europe." The meaning of these of remarks are quite clear: the United States will definitely not give up Europe.

In explaining the origin of the "New Atlantic Doctrine," Baker said: "Owing to changes in the European situation, the means of cooperation must be adapted to these changes. We must work together to design and gradually adopt a new system for the new age." The "new system" designed by the United States consists of three parts: NATO with its 16 member states, the 12 west and south European countries which comprise the "European Community," and the "Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" comprised of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada.

NATO and the Warsaw Pact are the products and symbols of the "cold war." As the "cold war" gradually deescalates and following the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact in all but name, an increasing number of people in the West have raised doubts as to the continued existence of NATO. The United States now wants to transform it into a political-military body, and its apparent reasons are: first, political situations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are still in turmoil and the possibility of a reversal of the Soviet domestic situation and its policies, and new turmoil and disputes in Eastern Europe, cannot be excluded. It is necessary to maintain an organization like NATO against any possible reversals. Second, if situations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe continue to develop according to the present trend, there will yet be more maneuvers to the disarmament process between the East and West, and NATO can be something of a mechanism for the negotiations and supervising disarmament. However, apart from all these, the United States has two intentions which it cannot openly declare: One, the Second World War is still fresh in the memory of many European countries. The neighboring countries are already worried by the prospect of the reunification of the two Germans—even the United States, far away on the northern side of the Atlantic Ocean, is alarmed, and wants to restrain the unified Germany by holding it inside the "frame" of NATO. Second, and this is more important, the United States needs NATO to continue to be a major channel through which to exert its influence on the European situation.

The European Community was intended to act as a mechanism for medium and small western and southern European countries to cooperate and strengthen themselves in economic regions, and to counter-balance the United States and Japan. It has travelled a long way along this path and, according to plan, will have formed a unified "big market" by the end of 1992. The United States supports this in words while agonizing over finding a way in. Now with the changes in the European situation, the United States attempts to include the European Community into the U.S.-designed "New Atlantic Doctrine." This would allow the United States to make use of the financial power and the inherent historical and cultural ties of its member-states with East European countries to promote "political diversification and economic liberalization" in Eastern Europe; at the same time, this would afford the United States an

opportunity to squeeze in the European Community, and avoid the fate of being locked out of such an important market. On this score, Baker has put it very clearly: "We think that Americans are going to benefit from entering a unified European market, just as European countries have long been benefiting from entering into a unified American market. The two markets will continue to maintain openness, or even become more open. By that time all of us will become equally vitally important."

As for the Conference on the Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the past this has been a forum at which the West preaches Western "democracy," "freedom" and human rights" and through which pressure were exerted on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Now under the new situation, the United States wants to continue to use the conference as a forum to consolidate and expand the fruits secured by the West in promoting "liberalization" in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, join debate on and intervene in European affairs, and counteract the tendency of European countries to move against superpowers and for self-determination of the fate of Europe. To sum up what is said above, the U.S. intentions in designing this "new system" can be summed up as follows: to achieve one target through three channels, namely to ensure U.S. existence, influence and interests.

Of course, this is only a U.S. wishful thinking for building a new "European order." Today, when there has already been tremendous change in the proportion of U.S. power vis-a-vis western Europe's power, and in an age of multi-polarities, it will be extremely difficult for the United States to have a hand and manipulate European affairs through this or that means; it will run into increasingly strong resistance. Although the prospect of the re-emergence of a strong Germany in the land of Europe has created fear among European countries, and therefore some of them hope that the stationing of the U.S. army in Europe will continue, these countries feel that they are in a dilemma: from the practical need of defending against the Soviet Union and guarding against Germany, they cannot but agree to preserving a re-adjusted and transformed NATO in the foreseeable future, and to maintaining U.S. military presence in Europe. However, Western Europe will not thereby follow whatever the United States offers. Politically and economically it will try its best to squeeze out the United States. Judging from the current trend between the United States and Soviet Union, the danger of a new war in Europe seems extremely remote. However, the drifting apart, integration, and struggle among various forces in Europe will persist. There will be long-range turmoil in the European political situation.

Official Views Trade With Eastern Europe, U.S.

HK02:4034290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
2 Apr 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhang Yu'an]

[Text] A leading Chinese foreign trade official says cash will replace the barter system that has characterized trade between China and East European countries. The switch is expected to occur next year.

The move reflects the changed economic situation in China and in East European countries. It will promote economic and trade relations.

Vice-Minister Li Lanqing of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade addressed a press conference sponsored by the third session of the Seventh National People's Congress in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing over the weekend.

"Trade through government agreement, or by barter trade, is increasingly unable to meet current needs," because of changes in the economic structures of both China and East European countries, Li said.

Cash trade to be introduced includes the Soviet Union, China's major trade partner in East Europe.

This change may reduce the trade volume for a short period, but in the long run, cash transactions will help the trade.

Discussion

Discussion on replacing the traditional barter trade with cash trade are underway between China and the Soviet Union, Li said.

Li also warned that attempts by the U.S. Congress to suspend this country's most favoured nation status will have a "destructive impact on Sino-U.S. trade relations."

"U.S. trade with Hong Kong will also be seriously affected if the U.S. makes such a move," Li said.

"We do not want to see this happen because it would harm relations between the two countries."

Li urged the U.S. to move carefully on this matter.

On another matter, he said China has maintained its foreign debt service ratio at about 15 percent, which is considered the safe limit according to international norms.

And measures have been taken to avoid unlimited multi-channel borrowing of foreign loans in order to control the nation's foreign debt which amounts to \$40 billion.

Li also revealed, to encourage foreign investment in China, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee and the State Council have passed 136 laws and regulations concerning foreign economic co-operation in the past 10 years.

In addition, many regulations giving foreign investors preferential treatment have been created by local governments, he said.

Seminar on Joint Venture Management Held

OW3103202390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1120 GMT 21 Mar 90

[By reporter Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)—An international seminar on managerial practices of Sino-foreign joint ventures was held in Beijing today. Representatives of 30 Sino-foreign joint ventures in Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai, as well as Chinese and foreign scholars and experts, gathered at the meeting to exchange and study their administrative experiences related to Sino-foreign joint ventures.

In his speech at the meeting, Liu Hongru, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, said: Many Sino-foreign joint ventures have been put into operation in the past 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world. In order to develop the Sino-foreign joint ventures after planning, application for examination and approval, investment, and construction, it is necessary to continue to improve the macro-environment for investment and management. On the other hand, the internal administration of the joint ventures and the adaptability of both sides in the cooperative ventures will also exert an important influence on management and development.

It was learned that, as of the end of 1989, China has a total of more than 12,000 joint ventures, which has become an important force in China's national economy. Liu Hongru said: As China gradually improves its investment and managerial environment, attention is being paid to the improvement of internal administration of joint ventures and the adaptability of both sides in the cooperative ventures. He expressed his hope that, by holding this meeting, the managerial work of Sino-foreign joint ventures will be improved and the ventures will be run still better.

The two-day meeting was jointly sponsored by the Managerial Association of Enterprises in China and the EEC Managerial Training Projects. (Tushaduo), leader of EEC delegation stationed in China, vice chairman of the European Management and Development Foundation, and (Newnor), chairman of the Academic Commission of the Central European Managerial Center, among others, also attended today's meeting.

Vocational Education System Financing Announced

OW3103081990 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, March 30 (XINHUA)—The International Development Association (IDA) announced today it is supporting China's project to expand vocational and technical education (VTE) system with a credit of 50 million U.S. dollars.

The 91-million-dollar project will include improvements to technical-teacher training, focusing on workshops,

curricula and staff development at nine technical-teacher colleges and three university technical-teacher training departments.

Under the project, West Germany will also provide cofinancing of seven million dollars for the establishment of one national and two regional VTE research and development centers.

IDA is a World Bank affiliate that lends on concessional terms to developing countries.

United States & Canada

Zhao Ziyang's Think Tank Under Fire

HK3103072090 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
31 Mar 90 p 9

["Special Dispatch from Beijing": "Former HONGQI Chief Editor Xiong Fu Accuses Elitist Members of Zhao Ziyang's Think Tank of Coordinating With the Western Peaceful Evolution Scheme"]

[Text] "Peaceful evolution from socialism to capitalism has become a realistic danger." That was what Xiong Fu, National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee member and former HONGQI Editor in Chief said in a long-winded ultra-leftist speech delivered at a panel meeting of the Sichuan delegation to the current session not long ago. He also lashed out at some elitist members of Zhao Ziyang's think tank for coordinating with Western peaceful evolution scheme.

Here we quote a passage from his speech as follows: "From the recent turmoil we can clearly see that bourgeois liberalization has already converted from ideological trends to political actions; while its political forces have already taken shape. They surfaced as the internal forces coordinating with Western peaceful evolution in China, when many of them were personalities in Zhao Ziyang's think tank, who were the very same lot carefully trained with meticulous care, the so-called "cultural elite", developed by international anticommunist, and anti-China forces." Xiong Fu's speech was delivered at the panel meeting of the Sichuan delegation last Saturday, which was entitled "Keep High Vigilance Against Peaceful Evolution," the excerpts of which have been printed in the form of a "bulletin" in 19 pages (approximately 9,000 characters.)

In Xiong's speech carried in the bulletin it says: "Changes in the world situation have proved that peaceful evolution has already become a realistic danger to socialist countries, including China."

"We have soberly seen that since the October Revolution, the struggle between the two social, and ideological systems have never ceased...."

"At this moment, the U.S. authorities have once again proposed a "super-containment" policy to replace military containment...By super containment, we mean precisely to step up activities in creating turmoil, split, and subversion inside socialist countries."

"In the changes in the world situation in the 1980s, especially most recently, we can clearly see the characteristics of this strategy. First and foremost, their efforts were focused on all-around infiltration and offensive in the ideological sphere...."

"Second, they have resorted to all open and secret means to buy over, prop up, and support so-called 'freedom fighters,' 'counterrevolutionaries,' 'dissidents,' 'organized opposition,' especially to seek so-called 'collaborators at the communist leading stratum' to bring up political forces to topple socialist countries from the inside, namely the internal forces of coordinating with 'peaceful evolution' inside socialist countries."

"Third, they have taken the opportunity of socialist countries carrying out reforms while meeting difficulties and setbacks, namely 'the long awaited historical opportunity' in their eyes to add pressures on, and provide temptation for socialist countries by alternatively resorting to economic sanctions and aid on the strength of its economic, science and technological advantages and international economic organizations under their control, and to force socialist countries to accept their conditions to achieve their end of peaceful evolution...and lastly, they would seek a breakthrough in socialist countries."

"The picture before us now is that they have found their breakthrough. Therefore, we can see that peaceful evolution and counter peaceful evolution have become the many form of struggle between capitalist, and socialist countries today."

Spokesman Criticizes Senate Jerusalem Resolution

OW3103052090 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0400 GMT 31 Mar 90

[From the "Half Hour at Noon" program]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman today answered questions raised by reporters. A reporter asked: What is your view of the U.S. Senate resolution concerning the status of Jerusalem? The Foreign Ministry spokesman answered: The resolution on Jerusalem being the united capital of Israel passed recently by the U.S. Senate violates the norms of international law and the relevant UN resolutions. At a time when the PLO and the parties concerned in the Middle East are actively seeking the settlement of the Middle East issue through political channels, the adoption of such a resolution by the U.S. Senate is harmful to the Middle East peace process.

Qian Views Improved Ties, Issues With U.S.

HK2903021590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 29 Mar 90 p 10

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] Dealing a further blow to the attempts by U.S. President, Mr George Bush, to patch up relations with Beijing, Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Qian Qichen, said yesterday Washington would have to take the initiative if relations between the two countries were to improve.

"We have always attached importance to development of Sino-U.S. relations and we want very much to bring the relations back to the normal track," Mr Qian told a press conference.

But he gave no indication China was willing to take any steps to influence U.S. public opinion in such a way as would help Mr Bush promote bilateral relations.

Mr Qian was particularly uncompromising on the issue of Professor Fang Lizhi, China's most famous dissident, who has been hiding in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing since troops rolled into Tiananmen Square last June.

"To resolve this matter, the U.S. side must take the initiative," said Mr Qian. "As for Fang Lizhi, the only way out for him is to mend his ways and plead guilty."

Last December the Chinese Foreign Ministry hinted that a compromise might be possible on the fate of Professor Fang, who has come, for many in the West, to symbolise the struggle for human rights in China.

Mr Qian warned the U.S. Congress that any decision not to renew most favoured nation trading status for China would harm relations between the two countries.

"This [the denial of most favoured nation status] will undoubtedly greatly impair the trade relations between our two countries, causing major retrogression in relations between our two countries," Mr Qian said.

"This is something the Chinese side would not like to see," he added.

Mr Bush must inform Congress by June 3 whether the 1980 agreement granting most-favoured-nation status to China will be renewed. Congress has three months to over-ride his decision. The United States is China's third-biggest trading partner after Hong Kong and Japan.

After two secret visits by U.S. National Security Adviser, Mr Brent Scowcroft to Beijing last July and December, Mr Bush lifted curbs on Import-Export Bank credits to China and on the launching of U.S. built satellites by Beijing, moves which prompted accusations of "kowtowing" to China.

China reciprocated by allowing into China a replacement for a correspondent of the U.S. Government-funded Voice of America radio who was expelled last

summer, lifting martial law in Beijing, and releasing more than 500 political prisoners.

But relations took a turn for the worse after Mr Bush renewed a promise to let Chinese students remain in the U.S. if they feared persecution at home, and following the release of a U.S. State Department report which accused China of gross human rights violations.

The foreign minister refused to acknowledge any failure on China's part in convincing the world it was justified in suppressing last year's student protests with violence. He also denied China had failed to respond to conciliatory gestures made by Mr Bush.

This was borne out by remarks by Mr Bush himself, Mr Qian said. Earlier this year, the Bush administration argued its policy was yielding concessions from Beijing.

Mr Qian said he was gratified by remarks of Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Toshiki Kaifu, that Tokyo wanted to maintain good relations with Beijing. To China's delight, Japan has resumed limited government loans to Beijing under a long-term credit programme worth more than U.S.\$5 billion (HK\$39 billion).

But Mr Qian said further efforts were needed to put Sino-Japanes relations back on track.

As for the April visit by Premier, Mr Li Peng, to the Soviet Union, the Foreign Minister said prospects were good for agreement on further reduction of military personnel along the Soviet-Chinese border, and on stepping up economic ties.

U.S. Says Barriers Erected to Trade

QW3103075090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0734 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, March 30 (XINHUA)—The United States today accused 35 nations in order of precedence of imposing unfair trade barriers against its exports.

A report released by the Trade Representative Office here put Japan at the top of the list. Next came South Korea and Taiwan. China mainland was also accused of putting up barriers.

The annual report, 1990 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers, is prepared to determine which trade partner should be on a priority partners "hit list". Those targeted are then put down for intensive negotiations aimed at eliminating the barriers. The list is due to be issued on April 30.

If a targeted partner fails to reach an agreement within 18 months, the United States takes retaliation measures.

Last year, 34 partners were cited in the report and among them, three countries, Japan, Brazil and India, were put down for retaliation.

Efforts To 'Sabotage' Reunification Refuted

OW3003224390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1631 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, March 30 (XINHUA)—"The reunification of China is the general trend now and the common desire of the entire Chinese people, and can never be reversed by any force," said a Chinese diplomat here.

Despite the fact that there are still obstacles hindering the reunification of the motherland and many man-made estrangements in relations between the mainland and Taiwan, "some important changes have occurred in the Taiwan Straits situation in the past decade," Chen Defu, press counselor of the Chinese Embassy here, said in an article published today by THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

The article was written in response to a recent article by William Rusher, which frenziedly attacked China and its leaders, and wantonly interfered in China's internal affairs under the guise of showing sympathy for Taiwan.

Relations between the two sides, moving from tension and confrontation to gradual relaxation, from long-standing seclusion to mutual contact, are advancing "in a direction favorable to the country's reunification," Chen said.

He noted that Rusher's attempt to sabotage China's reunification "is doomed to failure."

Chen also pointed out that socialism has taken deep root in China and has given birth to many outstanding leaders who serve the Chinese people.

Rusher's abuse of New China and its great leaders "can in no way harm us," he said, adding that it "reveals the true nature of his extreme hostility toward China."

U.S. Article on Taiwan Independence Refuted

OW3003105190 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0800 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] (Chen Defu), press attache at the Chinese Embassy in the United States, recently wrote a letter to U.S. newspaper, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, in which he refuted an article that appeared in that newspaper on 15 March advocating Taiwanese independence.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published the letter of (Chen Defu) yesterday.

(Chen Defu) pointed out in the letter: The so-called claim that Taiwan is absolutely capable of becoming a new country entirely independent of China and the so-called claim that the one-China policy is founded on a baseless assumption disregard the common wish of the Chinese people. (Chen Defu) stressed: The Taiwan issue is completely within China's internal affairs. The peaceful reunification of the country is the common desire of the people on both sides of the Strait, and also is China's firm policy. China has on many occasions

stated that it will solve the Taiwan issue according to the concept of "one country, two systems."

(Chen Defu) added: China is resolutely opposed to any views and acts that lead to the independence of Taiwan and the separation of Taiwan from the motherland. It is very dangerous to advocate the independence of Taiwan. The Chinese Government will not sit idly by and do nothing if that happens.

Soviet Union

Song Wenzhong Heads to Moscow for 10-Day Visit

HK0204085590 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0622 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Major General Song Wenzhong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the PRC Ministry of National Defense, left here this morning for Moscow to carry out his 10-day official visit to the Soviet Union.

This is the first visit to the Soviet Union by a responsible person of the Foreign Affairs Bureau under the Ministry of National Defense, who is responsible for the Chinese Army's contacts with foreign countries. The visit marks the resumption of contacts between the Chinese and Soviet armies.

General Song carries out his visit at the invitation of Major General (Kurdyukov), director of Foreign Affairs Department under the Ministry of Defense of the Soviet Union.

It has been learned that the two generals will hold their work meeting, and that the Chinese guests will inspect some facilities and units of the Soviet army.

According to Chinese military sources, since normalization of relations between China and the Soviet in May last year, both the Chinese and Soviet sides have been expanding their contacts in various fields in accordance with the principle of developing bilateral relations worked out at the summit meeting and various agreements. Border talks are continuing, and progress has been made in negotiations involving groups of experts responsible for foreign and military affairs. Under such circumstances, it is natural that the Chinese and Soviet armies officially resume their contacts.

Northeast Asia

Investment Promotion Body Established in Tokyo

OW2903184290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Tokyo, March 29 (XINHUA)—A organization to promote Japanese non-governmental investment in China was set up here today.

At the inaugural ceremony, the Japan-China Investment Promotion Association passed a set of principles to "expand investment in China and to form and develop a sound and stable economic relationship between Japan and China."

The organization, jointly established by 120 Japanese trading firms, banks and enterprises, is headed by Kisaburo Ikeuda, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Moreover, 19 VIPs in Japanese political and economic circles, including former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, President of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Masayoshi Ito, and Minister of International Trade and Industry Kabun Muto, received adviser and special adviser titles.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Jiang Zemin Meets Malaysian Businessman

*OW3003122890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1204 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—General Secretary of Chinese Communist Party Jiang Zemin met here this afternoon with Mr. Kuok Hock Nien, chairman of the board of Kuok Brothers of Malaysia and vice-chairman of the board of the China World Trade Center.

The two men had an amiable and friendly conversation.

New Zealand Trade Delegation Meets Leaders

Meets Qian Qichen

*OW3003182890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1513 GMT 30 Mar 90*

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen this afternoon met with Graham Ansell, secretary of the Ministry of the External Relations and Trade of New Zealand.

Despite the different conditions in China and New Zealand, the Chinese minister said, it is beneficial to both to strengthen their bilateral cooperation.

Qian said to Ansell and his party that the bilateral relations have developed smoothly since the two countries established diplomatic relations.

Ansell agreed with Qian that many common interests exist between the two countries to serve as the basis for the development of their relations, although there are some differences between them.

Ansell arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Foreign Ministry for attending the consultations between Chinese and New Zealand Foreign Ministry officials and the meeting of the Sino-New Zealand Trade Committee.

This morning, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu held talks with Ansell on current international situation and bilateral relations. Foreign Ministry sources described the talks as proceeding "in a sincere and friendly atmosphere" and as being "constructive and very fruitful."

Meets Wu Xueqian

*OW0204122590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1136 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met with Graham Ansell, secretary general of the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade, and his party here this afternoon.

Wu expressed the hope that relations between China and New Zealand will continue to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He also hoped for further strengthening of bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Today, the 13th session of the China-New Zealand Joint Trade Commission was held here. Li Lanqing, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ansell discussed matters of further expansion of the economic and trade ties between the two countries.

Ansell and his party are scheduled to leave tomorrow for Guangzhou and Shenzhen on a visit.

Sihanouk Gives Press Conference in Beijing

*HK3003035090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Mar 90 p 2*

[Dispatch by XINHUA reporters Zhou Cipu (0719 1964 2613) and Yang Zidi (2799 1311 6611): "Sihanouk Gives Press Conference in Beijing, Expresses Determination To Fight to the End for Total Liberation of His Country"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 March (XINHUA)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia, said here today that as a nationalist and patriot, he had no choice but to fight to the end for the total liberation of his motherland. He made these remarks at a press conference which he held for Chinese and foreign reporters.

He began the conference by showing the reporters a map revealing Vietnam's annexation of Cambodian border areas. He said: Vietnam has totally occupied and controlled Ratanakiri and Mondolkiri Provinces in north-east Cambodia. There, the illegal Vietnamese immigrants have outnumbered the Cambodians, and Vietnam has imposed colonial rule.

He said: Up to the present, more than one million illegal Vietnamese immigrants and tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia. They constitute "the most serious threat to the future of Cambodia."

Prince Sihanouk said: The delimitation of boundaries by the Hun regime and Vietnam and the giving of Cambodian citizenship to the illegal Vietnamese immigrants are "illegal and unacceptable."

He pointed out that before the problems he mentioned above were solved, a general election could not be held. This is like "putting the cart before the horse," he said.

He said: Cambodian freedom fighters wage their struggle against Vietnam and for national salvation within the boundaries of Cambodia entirely out of their own free will. "No one can force them to fight."

Asked by a reporter why he had returned to Beijing from the Cambodian liberated areas, Prince Sihanouk said his 86-year-old mother-in-law and 87-year-old aunt were critically ill and being hospitalized in Beijing. He said he had to come to Beijing but was looking forward to an early return to the liberated areas of Cambodia.

When asked about China's position on the Cambodian issue, Prince Sihanouk said Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with him recently. Yang Shangkun reiterated that China will steadfastly support the Cambodian people in their struggle against Vietnam and for national salvation until they win a complete victory, he said. China has not changed and will not change its position of supporting the Cambodian people in their struggle against Vietnam and for national salvation, Prince Sihanouk said.

Near East & South Asia

Anniversary of Relations With India Celebrated

Yang, Li Send Messages

BK3103042290 Beijing in Hindi to India
1500 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Tomorrow is the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India. Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Prime Minister Li Peng have sent separate messages of felicitations to Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman and Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

President Yang Shangkun in his message of felicitation said: a 2,000 years old traditional friendship exists between the people of China and India. The Sino-India friendship is not only in the basic interest of the people of both countries, but also contributes toward the peace and stability in Asia and the world. I firmly believe that with common efforts of the two sides, the traditional friendship between the people of China and India and good neighborly relations between the two countries will be further developed.

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng in his message said that China considers its traditional friendship with the Indian people as valuable and attaches great importance to the development of good neighborly relations with

India. China is willing to make efforts with India to further promote the friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Reception Held in Beijing

OW3003141690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1317 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) held a reception here this evening to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and India.

Present at the reception were Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Han Xu, CPAFFC president, and H. Viswanathan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in Beijing, and his wife.

Reception Held in India

OW2903184090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1538 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] New Delhi, March 29 (XINHUA)—Ambassador of the People's Republic of China Tu Guowei held a grand reception here this evening to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India.

Indian External Affairs Minister Kumar Inder Gujral and Foreign Secretary S.K. Singh attended the reception. About 200 other Indians including political figures and social celebrities were also present.

The reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. India recognized China on April 1, 1950. It was the first country to do so outside the socialist countries at that time.

Earlier, Indian President R. Venkataraman said to parliament that "the pace of diplomatic changes between India and China is being accelerated, contributing to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of panchsheel (the five principals of peaceful coexistence)".

Beijing Opera Celebrates Event

OW3003224590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1659 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] New Delhi, March 30 (XINHUA)—The Jilin Beijing Opera Troupe from northeast China gave its first performance in India here this evening to more than 1,000 spectators.

Congress (I) leader Rajiv Gandhi accompanied by Chinese Ambassador Tu Guowei watched the performance.

The troupe is here as part of the cultural programs to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India.

The troupe performed "Heavenly Maiden Scatters Flowers," "Havoc in the Dragon's Palace" and "Gifting a Pearl on Rainbow Bridge."

India recognized China on April 1, 1950, the first non-socialist country to do so.

Trade Protocol to Develop Sudan Ties Signed

OW0204015890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0132 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Khartoum, April 1 (XINHUA)—China and Sudan today signed a trade protocol under which the two countries will promote their volume of trade to 100 million U.S. dollars.

The protocol was signed by the First Under-Secretary of the Sudanese Ministry of Commerce Muhammad Nuri and the Chinese Ambassador to Khartoum Hui Zheng.

The purpose of the protocol is to develop commercial ties between the two countries in their common interest, the Chinese ambassador told the Sudan News Agency today.

According to the protocol, Sudan will export to China cotton, Arab gum and frankincense, while China will export to Sudan textiles, medicines, medical instruments, tea and building materials.

The protocol is based on a commercial agreement concluded by the two countries in 1963 and is renewable annually.

Party Delegation From Bangladesh To Visit

OW0204094090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0707 GMT 2 Mar 90

[Text] Dhaka, April 2 (XINHUA)—A high-level Jatiya Party delegation led by Zafar Imam, joint secretary general of the ruling party, leaves here for Beijing Tuesday at the invitation of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

During its week-long visit in China, the delegation including four MP's will exchange views with the CPC leaders.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Wu Xueqian Returns From African Countries Trip

OW0104085490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0649 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, special envoy of the Chinese Government and vice premier of the State Council, returned to Beijing this morning after having attended the independence celebrations of Namibia and visited Gabon and Nigeria.

Among those greeting Wu at the airport were Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, and charges d'affaires of the Beijing-based embassies of Gabon and Nigeria.

West Europe

Jiang Meets British Head of U.S. Institute

OW3103124690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1227 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with Eric Hotung of British nationality who has a long-standing friendship with the Chinese people here this afternoon.

They had a cordial, friendly and frank talk on issues of common concern.

Hotung is chairman of the Hotung Institute for International Studies of the U.S. and board member of the National Committee of the U.S.-China Relation.

Present on the occasion were Han Xu, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and Liu Huaqiu, Chinese vice-foreign minister.

He arrived here yesterday as guest of the CPAFFC.

Li Peng Meets Business Leader From Netherlands

OW3003141090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1311 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met here this afternoon with G. Jeelof, vice president of the Philips Group of the Netherlands.

The Philips Group, ranking first among European enterprises in investment in China and also China's biggest foreign partner in the electronics industry, has established nine joint ventures in China.

Jeelof said that in the past five years or so, effective cooperation has been carried out between China and the Philips Group, with joint ventures established in China's major cities, including Nanjing, Shanghai, Wuhan, and Shenzhen.

"We hope to further boost such cooperation," Jeelof said, adding that his group is willing to help in the effort of the Chinese enterprises to use more Chinese-made components.

Li expressed his appreciation for the positive attitude the Philips Group has taken as regards cooperation with China, saying that he was happy to see that remarkable achievements have been made as a result of such cooperation.

Li said that, as a result of the speedy process of modernization, China's communications industry is developing

rapidly, and "we welcome the Philips Group to invest further in China and open more joint ventures."

Present at the meeting was He Guangyuan, Chinese minister of the machine-building and electronics industry.

Later this afternoon, Zou Jiahua, Chinese minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met Jeelof and his party.

Jeelof and his party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of the Machine-Building and Electronics Industry.

Zou Jiahua Meets Visitor From France

OW3103102490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0850 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met with De Villepin, president of the France-China Committee, here this afternoon.

Zou said that China sincerely hopes for further development of the Sino-French friendly cooperation. He spoke highly of Villepin's efforts to promote such cooperation.

Zou expressed the hope that more French friends will come to China and have extensive contacts with Chinese people from all walks of life. "The more both sides learn about each other, the more fruitful the bilateral cooperation will be," he said.

Villepin is here for a visit at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Portuguese Communist Party Leader Meets Zhu Liang

OW3103025590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0242 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Lisbon, March 30 (XINHUA)—Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal today met with Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee here.

In their meeting, Zhu Liang conveyed to Cunhal regards from General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Jiang Zemin. Cunhal asked Zhu to pass on his good wishes to Jiang.

Earlier, Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariate of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks with Zhu Liang. They discussed international issues and exchanged views on the domestic situation of China and Portugal and on party issues.

Chinese Ambassador to Portugal Guo Jiading attended the meetings.

Zhu Liang arrived in Lisbon on March 29 on his way home from a trip to Africa.

Sweden Lifts Freeze on Some Loans

OW3003041790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0149 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Stockholm, March 29 (XINHUA)—The Swedish Foreign Affairs Commission decided last night to relax its freeze on loans to China.

This will allow a loan of 870 million krona (about 140 million U.S. dollars) for buying telephone equipment from Ericssons of Sweden to go forward. China will also be allowed to send people there to be trained to use it. The minister for foreign aid, Lena Hjelm-Wallen, said Sweden was no different from other countries who had relaxed their policies on loans to China. But the freeze on soft loans would remain.

Political and Social

Further Reportage on Seventh NPC Session

Trade News Conference

OW0204060690 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1100 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Report on news conference given by Yao Guang, press spokesman of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, on 31 March 1990; from the "Special News on the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress" program]

[Text] Yao Guang, press spokesman for the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], gave a news conference at the Great Hall of the People at 1500 today. During the news conference, Li Lanqing and Lu Xuejian, vice ministers of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, answered questions from Chinese and foreign reporters on the amendment to the Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures Law and China's policy of opening to the outside world.

[Li Lanqing] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades: It is a great pleasure to meet you during the NPC session. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your interest, understanding, and support for China's endeavor to develop economic relations and trade with foreign countries. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, convened at the end of 1978, made an important policy decision to open the country to the outside world. Since then, China has taken a series of major steps to implement the open policy. So far, a structure of opening the country to the outside world has been formed through the establishment of special economic zones, coastal open cities, and coastal economic and technological development zones. This structure, which is gradually spreading to the interior region, has given strong impetus to the all-around development of China's economic relations and trade with foreign countries and has produced remarked results. Last year was an unusual year in China's history, in which we encountered considerably great difficulties in foreign economic relations and trade. Since China firmly adhered to the its policy of reform and opening to the outside world and further implemented the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, it could maintain the trend of steady development in foreign economic relations and trade. In the future, China will continue to unswervingly implement the principle of reform and opening to the outside world; will further develop economic and trade cooperation with various countries and regions in the world; and more efficiently utilize foreign capital, advanced technology, resources, and scientific managerial expertise for propelling the advance of China's socialist modernization drive. In order to gradually carry out the strategy for China's economic construction and development, the country has to further expand its international economic and trade cooperation. This will

also provide more opportunities for cooperation for businessmen and traders in various countries and regions of the world. China's current policies and measures to stabilize the domestic situation, improve the economic environment, and rectify economic order are necessary steps for further deepening reform and opening the country to the outside world. For this reason, China's foreign trade and economic policies will not change, but also take further major measures to reform these policies. For instance, the current NPC session is deliberating a draft revision of the PRC law on Chinese-foreign joint ventures submitted by the State Council. The revised version clearly stipulates that joint ventures in China will not be nationalized. It also contains more flexible stipulations on the contract period of joint ventures. In a joint venture, either a Chinese or a foreign partner can be appointed or elected president after consultations. In addition, we have adopted measures to change the unreasonable exchange rate of renmenbi. We are stepping up legislation on the protection of intellectual property and amendments to the Copyright and Patent Laws. I believe that these important measures to deepen the reform and open the country wider to the outside world will produce a positive and far-reaching influence on the expansion of China's international economic and trade cooperation.

China's expansion of foreign economic cooperation and trade will not only benefit all sides cooperating but will also contribute to the peace, development, and prosperity of the world. Of course, this will also require the international community to assume a similar cooperative attitude and [word indistinct]. In order to further develop economic and trade cooperation with various countries and regions in the world, China will have to beef up its ability to repay foreign debts through increasing exportation to earn more foreign exchange. China, the largest developing country in the world, has enormous domestic markets of all kinds. The development of production in China is aimed, first of all, at satisfying the demands of domestic markets. In carrying out the socialist modernization construction, China has to import a great deal of advanced technology and equipment, capital, and important materials. These imports take priority in foreign exchange expenditures since they promote exports, and exports are the main source of foreign exchange. China's export and import trade is guided by the principle of keeping exportation and importation balanced, with a little surplus to ensure smooth progress in trade and other forms of international economic cooperation.

We will actively develop more competitive industries and products in accordance with the demands of international markets and China's strong points. We will constantly optimize the product mix and improve the quality of export commodities, strictly fulfill contracts, and improve services. At the same time, we will further improve the environment, rectify the order of foreign economic cooperation and trade, and constantly deepen the reform of the foreign trade system. We will gradually

establish a flexible management and operational mechanism that can meet the needs of international economic and trade development. We will further develop our economic relations and trade with other countries. We hope that some countries, particularly certain developed countries, will abandon their bias, consider long-term interests, reduce and abolish unjust restrictions on Chinese imports, and provide rational conditions for Chinese goods to enter their markets.

It has been learned that recently some U.S. senators have been considering suspending or removing the most favored nation treatment granted to China. We are deeply concerned about this. We do not want to see it happen because it will have a destructive impact [po huai xing di ying xiang] on Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade, and will also cause serious retrogression in the relations between the two countries [bi jiang dao zhi liang guo guan xi di yan zhong dao tui]. We hope that the U.S. side will make a wise decision on this matter.

On the basis of export development, China will increase its imports. Since our foreign exchange income is limited, we will use foreign exchange frugally and spend our limited foreign exchange holdings on the most necessary aspects of China's modernization program. This is entirely understandable. However, the general trend shows that China will constantly increase the scale of imports. This is decided by some indispensable demands of the modernization program.

Utilization of foreign capital is a major aspect of China's economic cooperation with foreign countries. China's construction funds come mainly from our own accumulation and, at the same time, are supplemented partially by utilization of foreign capital. Our emphasis is to attract more direct foreign investment and to use such investment more efficiently. As is witnessed by all, our investment environment has improved markedly over the past decade or so. The basic conditions for foreign investment and management exist.

China's NPC, its Standing Committee, and the State Council have promulgated and put into force 136 laws concerning foreign economic relations and trade. In addition, there are many administrative rules and regulations and local legislations. We have signed investment protection agreements with 26 countries and agreements on avoiding double taxation with 25 countries. Foreign businessmen's rights and interests with respect to investment are legally protected. It has not been long since China opened itself to the outside world. Therefore, our investment environment is still unsatisfactory and inadequate in many respects. We will make further efforts in this regard. We will make special efforts to further improve services, enhance work efficiency, and continue to improve infrastructure. In particular, we will pay attention to helping those established foreign-invested enterprises to overcome difficulties and problems concerning production and management so that they will operate even better and make profits as they should.

While many foreign businessmen are directly investing in China, we have, based on China's practical needs and repayment ability, appropriately used loans offered by foreign countries. However, some Western developed countries have used the termination of loans as a means to interfere in China's internal affairs by imposing economic sanctions on China. We are strongly against this. Foreign loans to China are also a form of mutually beneficial cooperation. Since last June, some countries have adopted an erroneous policy regarding loans to China. This not only is detrimental to China, but it also hurts their own interests. We welcome the remedial measures taken recently by some countries in this respect. We must continue to bring into full play the superiority of our manpower, expand commodity production with our own materials, and increase our contracts for projects and labor services cooperation abroad. We must adopt various flexible measures to develop existing markets and open new ones.

Moreover, we will also extensively develop international economic and technical cooperation in other areas. While developing bilateral cooperation with various countries, China will continue to actively take part in multilateral economic and trade cooperation so as to promote multilateral and bilateral cooperation with each other and continuously expand.

Friends, China has implemented the policy of reform and opening to the outside world and expanded trade and economic cooperation with foreign countries for more than 10 years. This has won support from the majority of the countries, international organizations, and friendly personages of all walks of life throughout the world. Here, I wish to express my sincere appreciation. I believe that from now on, China will definitely continue to win extensive support from the international community. Thank you all. Now, I am ready to take up questions.

[Female reporter, speaking in English, fading into Mandarin translation by interpreter] I am (Deborah Wong) from National Public Radio in the United States. I have a question about U.S.-China trade. Some U.S. officials are deeply concerned about bilateral trade. According to statistics from the U.S. side, the United States has an unfavorable balance of trade; and when Chinese goods re-exported to the United States by Hong Kong are included, U.S. imports from China are three times its annual exports to China. Should such a trend continue, it will have an adverse effect on U.S.-China trade. Would you please comment on this?

[Li Lanqing] According to statistics from China's customs, the total China-U.S. trade volume in 1989 was U.S.\$12,249 million, with China's exports to the United States amounting to U.S.\$4,386 million and imports from the United States amounting to U.S.\$7,863 million. These figures are considerably different from U.S. statistics. This is a long-standing trade dispute between the two countries. In China's statistics, the export volume includes only direct exports to other countries

while the import volume also includes imports by transit trade. As a result, our figures are different from those released by the U.S. side. Besides, the difference is also caused by different methods for calculating prices. China uses the FOB—free on board—method in calculating the price of exports and the CIF—cost, insurance, and freight—method, for the price of imports. This is why discrepancies have always existed in the exports and imports statistics released by the two sides. As the lady reporter has just mentioned, Chinese goods are re-exported to the United States by Hong Kong or other countries. It is difficult for China to keep track of its export goods re-exported by other parties. Re-exportation does exist, but it is difficult for us to include re-exportation in our statistics. Likewise, it should be difficult for the United States to calculate U.S. goods re-exported to China by other parties. Therefore, this has been a controversial issue. The imbalance is unfavorable to China according to our statistics and to the United States according to U.S. statistics. This is a controversial question on which both sides have yet to find an explanation that they can agree on. Differences in basic standpoints lead to different views.

[Female reporter] I am from HONG KONG STANDARD. My name is (Fan Zhuoyun). I would like to ask about rectifying Chinese organizations with mainland investments in Hong Kong by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. How many organizations of this type will be closed? Some time ago, the ministry revealed that it would make public a list of qualified Chinese organizations after completing its rectification work. Please explain the situation in this connection.

[Li] Since the development of the policy of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, various localities and departments have set up some branch offices and organizations in Hong Kong. For the past 10 years since the implementation of the reform and open policy, the development of these organizations has been generally good. They have played a positive role in promoting economic and trade cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao and other countries. They have also contributed to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Naturally, they still have some problems themselves in the course of development. For example, some organizations overlap, some are not quite clear about their business scope, and some have management problems. The State Council has paid great attention to these organizations, and a special office has been set up to solve their problems. The rectification work is still under way. Therefore, I have no way to answer the question raised by the lady reporter as to how many organizations have problems and how many of them will be closed.

[Male reporter] In the Government Work Report, Premier Li Peng said: Although China is fully capable of repaying its debts this year, efforts should still be made to control foreign debts within the acceptance limit by guiding the use of borrowed loans, controlling the total volume, and strengthening management. In view of the peak repayment period this year, what measures does the

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the department in charge of China's foreign economic relations and trade, intend to take to control debts within the limit? Should there be a target for controlling the total volume of foreign debts and what level will it be?

[Li Lanqing] As Premier Li Peng mentioned in the report, the total volume of China's foreign debts now amounts to more than U.S.\$40 billion. This figure is within the warning limit of the country's repayment capability. Usually there are internationally accepted norms for the so-called warning limit of repayment capability, or debt service ratio. China has controlled the debt service ratio at roughly 15 percent, which is considered a quite safe level. However, these are China's debts. Therefore, we have taken some measures to tighten foreign debt control. First, we must take into consideration our debt repayment capability. Second, we must control the total amount of debts with our debt service ratio at roughly 15 percent. Right now, we have not exceeded the warning level. Third, we have appropriately carried out comparatively centralized management and avoided excessive, decentralized, and multisource borrowing. We have mainly taken these three measures.

[Reporter, speaking in English] Hello, (Helen Burg), JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The United States is possibly considering withdrawing [fading into a female translator's Mandarin translation] I am a reporter of the U.S. COMMERCIAL NEWS. I would like to ask a question on Sino-U.S. trade. If the United States does remove China from the list of most-favored-nations, what impact would it have on China's exports?

[Li Lanqing] I have just said that, if this were to happen, it would have a destructive impact [po huai xing de yin xiang] on Sino-U.S. economic relations and trade. The destructive effect, I believe, will not affect just one side, but it will affect both sides. It will be detrimental not only to China, but also to the United States. Therefore, we do not want to see this happen. We hope the U.S. side will handle this matter wisely. Our foreign minister also discussed this issue a few days ago. I fully agree with what he said. I would like to add a few words, that is, it will not only affect Sino-U.S. trade relations, it will also seriously affect trade relations between the United States and Hong Kong.

[Reporter, in English] I am from the Czechoslovak News Agency. Eastern European countries are undergoing political and economic changes. How do you see the future of trade with East Europe?

[Li] Over the past few years, great progress has been made in developing trade relations with East European countries. There are now some changes in the East European situation. I think our policy is that China will continue to develop its economic relations and trade with East European countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Here, I would like to particularly mention one point. That is, we have had a preliminary exchange of views with the East European countries.

Starting next year, trade between China and East European countries will be conducted through cash transactions instead of government agreement. Trade through government agreement, or barter trade accounts, has become increasingly unable to meet the needs in developing our trade relations. I think this change to cash transactions may affect the trade volume for a short time, but from a long-term viewpoint, cash trade transactions will help develop bilateral trade between China and these countries. We are quite optimistic about the future of our trade relations.

[Male reporter] I am a reporter from Taiwan's UNITED DAILY NEWS. I would like to ask the minister a question. We understand that there are more and more Taiwan businessmen who have made investments on the mainland. However, NPC Deputy Chan Jiazhen said: The 1983 provisions on preferential treatment to investors from Taiwan stipulated that such investors were exempt from paying income tax for the first four years and that they only had to pay 50 percent of the income tax assessed in the fifth year. The 1985 provisions on preferential treatment stipulated that they were exempt from paying income tax for the first three years, that they had to pay 50 percent of income tax in the fourth year, and that they had to pay 80 percent of the income tax in the fifth year. The 1988 provisions on preferential treatment stipulated that all enterprises with investments from Taiwan must pay as much income tax as ordinary enterprises run exclusively with foreign investments. We understand that many Taiwan businessmen feel that in making investments on the mainland, they lack political and legal protection. I wonder if the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade can provide any specific protection to Taiwan businessmen? Another question: Will economic and trade relations between two sides of the strait affect political developments?

[Li] Our policy encourages Taiwan compatriots to invest and carry out economic and trade activities in the mainland. In July 1988, the State Council promulgated regulations to encourage investment by Taiwan compatriots. Under the regulations, investors from Taiwan enjoy preferential treatment. For example, there is a broader area of investment for Taiwan compatriots—they may invest in projects for foreign investors or other projects mutually agreed upon. Moreover, the methods of investment are more diversified for Taiwan compatriots. They may set up joint ventures, cooperative ventures, and solely funded enterprises as well as purchase stocks, bonds, and real estate in the mainland. They may also develop land in certain coastal regions of some provinces. Furthermore, even before the amendment to the Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures Law, Taiwan investors were already allowed to manage projects for an indefinite period of time and to assume the post of chairman of the board of directors of an enterprise. The procedures for reviewing applications by Taiwan investors are simpler. The reviewing authority is required to make a decision on the application within 45 days after receipt of an application by a Taiwan investor.

In the case of foreign investors, the period is 3 months. I believe that political stability, gradual perfection and implementation of various policies regarding investment by Taiwan compatriots, and improvement of the investment environment in the mainland will attract Taiwan investors and provide them with legal protection. As for developing trade and economic relations, we are in favor of establishing links in three areas—postal service, transport, and trade. The development of trade and economic relations will certainly exert a positive influence on reunification.

[Reporter] I am from IZVESTIYA of the Soviet Union. I know that there are both strong points and weaknesses in the economic relations and trade between China and the Soviet Union. Please give us your professional view on what those strong points and weaknesses are. In what fields of Sino-Soviet economic relations and trade do you think that China can get more benefits? What new practices will China explore in the future?

[Li Lanqing] I am optimistic about the prospects of Sino-Soviet trade, because the bilateral trade is of a mutually supplementary nature. The Soviet Union can supply a number of products that we need and we can supply the Soviet Union with a number of products that it needs. From a professional viewpoint, I am optimistic because of the mutually supplementary nature. However, the advantages of mutually supplementary trade have not yet been brought into full play. One of the reasons or obstacles is the current trade practice—barter trade based on government agreements. The practice has two problems. One problem is that when some products can be sold for cash, the Soviet Union is unwilling to include them in the barter agreement. Frankly speaking, we have the same problem.

The second problem is that the trade is [mainly] between the two central governments only and other trade channels are blocked. However, in the last few years trade has begun between regions of the two countries.

In my view, the best way to overcome the obstacles and further develop trade is to conduct cash trade. The two sides have already exchanged views on this problem. At an appropriate time in the near future this year, the two sides will discuss how to replace the government barter trade with cash trade. We will further explore the problem. I am optimistic about the prospects of Sino-Soviet trade after it goes on a cash basis.

Chen Muhua Reports

OW3003151090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0842 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)—At the meeting of the Presidium of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] on 30 March, Chen Muhua, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, said: The Financial and Economic Committee believes that the 1989 national economic and

social development plan was basically carried out well. The 1990 national economic and social development plan proposed by the State Council is feasible.

At the Presidium meeting, Chen Muhua delivered the Seventh NPC Financial and Economic Committee's report on implementing the 1989 national economic and social development plan and examining the 1990 national economic and social development draft plan. She said: Following the suggestions made by deputies who discussed the plan, the Financial and Economic Committee discussed the "Report on Implementing the 1989 National Economic and Social Development Plan and the 1990 Draft Plan" presented by Zou Jiahua, state councillor and concurrently minister in charge of the State Planning Commission. The committee regards 1989 as a very extraordinary year. At a time when the Second Session of the Seventh NPC had just discussed and approved the 1989 national economic and social development plan and while the whole nation—from the leadership to the masses—was striving hard to carry out the plan, a very small number of people took advantage of the student unrest and created political turmoil which developed into counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. This gravely obstructed the implementation of the plan and caused large losses in the national economy. Facing this grim situation, people of all nationalities across the country, under the leadership of the party and the government, quelled the turmoil and rebellion, advanced production, and worked hard. As a result, despite very difficult circumstances, China achieved relatively better economic results. The implementation of the national economic and social development plan was basically good. The main points of the plan were: The contradiction between total social demand and total social supply eased; we reaped better grain harvests; rapid industrial growth slowed markedly; investments in fixed assets were reduced; consumption slowed; the issuance of currency was reduced remarkably; inflation was curbed; import and export trade continued to develop; and foreign exchange reserves increased. The national economy is developing in a good direction.

Chen Muhua said: Some questions occurred as we were implementing the 1989 plan. The acreage for cultivation of cotton, oil-bearing crops, and sugar-bearing crops was reduced and the output of these crops dropped. The plan to reduce investments in fixed assets was not fulfilled. Enterprises' production costs rose, while economic results continued to fall. The margin by which commodity prices increased failed to meet the demand set by the plan that it be clearly smaller than the previous year. Financial deficits exceeded the budget. In addition, new issues arose as we were improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. The main issues are: Since the fourth quarter of last year, the market has been far from brisk; industrial production has slowed too fast; products and end products are kept in stock too long; there is a shortage of funds; and more and more enterprises have stopped production completely or for half the time. Some workers' living standards have even dropped. These issues appeared in the

process of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, but some arose because we lack foresight in our work or have failed to adopt measures in good time or engage in good management. We must affirm the achievements, face difficulties squarely, sum up experience, improve our work, and firmly and unflinchingly advance the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and carrying out in-depth reform.

Chen Muhua said: The 1990 national economic and social development draft plan put forward by the State Council—which reflects the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee—continues to promote the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and carrying out in-depth reform. It promotes China's stable political, economic, and social development.

Chen Muhua said: The major tasks for the 1990 national economic and social development plan are: 1) To maintain an appropriate economic growth rate; 2) to further reduce the inflation rate and to strive to keep price rises below the level of last year; 3) to continuously keep the scale of fixed assets investment in society under control and to further readjust the investment structure; 4) to maintain tight control on the scale of credit and the issuance of currency, as well as to reduce the state budget deficit below the level of the previous year; and 5) to maintain a basic balance of foreign exchange revenues and expenditures in the current year.

She said: The Financial and Economic Committee holds that the State Council's plan is feasible. It suggests the NPC approve the 1990 national economic and social development plan, and the "Report on the Implementation of the 1989 National Economy and Social Development Plan and the 1990 Draft Plan" delivered by Zou Jiahua, state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission. Governments at all levels should carry out a timely examination, coordinate implementation, and help solve problems encountered in the course of implementation. Governments at all levels should regularly brief the same level of people's congress standing committees about the execution of the plan. When making major readjustments to the plan, governments at all levels must submit the changes in advance to the same level of people's congress standing committees for examination and approval.

Chen Muhua said: To ensure the implementation of the 1990 national economic and social development plan, we must unify our thinking, further raise our awareness, and strengthen our resolve in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. Although the current national economy is developing in a good direction, there are still many problems and difficulties. We must attach importance to the new problem of sluggish economic growth and take measures to solve this. At the same time, we

should guard against the reappearance of excessive consumer demands. We must continuously persist in the "double tightening" policy; earnestly solve tough problems which have been accumulating over the years; continuously promote the improvement of the economic environment, rectification of the economic order, and in-depth reform; and bring about sustained, stable, and balanced development of the national economy. In this connection, the financial and economic committee suggests the following: 1) greatly develop agriculture and strive to reap a bumper harvest; 2) make continued control of overall social demand the major task of further improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order; 3) further readjust the industrial, product, and enterprise structures and maintain appropriate industrial growth; and try all means to raise economic effects; 4) open up circulation channels, rectify circulation order, and strictly control the rate of price rises; 5) strictly keep the credit scale and issuance of currency under control; 6) persist in opening to the outside world and expand foreign trade and economic and technological exchanges; 7) actively explore production and service channels and make good arrangements for personnel who have lost jobs because of plant closures and for urban personnel who are awaiting job assignments; 8) further develop education, science, culture, public health, and sports; raise the quality of all citizens; and promote the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization; and 9) closely integrate the efforts to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order with the in-depth reform.

Chen Muhua said that 1990 will be a crucial year for improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. Fulfilling this year's national economic and social development plan will have a major significance in bringing about further stability in our country's political, economic, and social development. We believe that we will surely fulfill this year's state plan if governments at all levels and leading cadres at all levels can earnestly implement the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; firmly implement the resolutions adopted at the current session; uphold the party's basic line; learn from Lei Feng; learn from Daqing; fully mobilize the initiative of all nationalities; set an example; rely on our own efforts; carry out a hard struggle; rise with force and spirit; and overcome difficulties.

Secretary Views Hainan Development

HK3103085290 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0500 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Excerpts] According to HAINAN RIBAO, on the morning of 23 March, the Hainan delegation attending the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] continued its panel discussions on Premier Li Peng's "Government Work Report."

At the panel discussion, Xu Shijie, secretary of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently a Hainan-based NPC deputy, delivered a five-point speech on Hainan's development.

Comrade Xu Shijie said that in carrying out development, the Hainan Special Economic Zone must first of all develop and make full use of her own natural resources. The Hainan Special Economic Zone was established much later and has a relatively poor foundation compared with the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and 14 other coastal open cities in China. Soon after her establishment, the Hainan Special Economic zone came across a series of difficulties and problems. At present, the biggest problem facing Hainan is its lack of coal. Thus allowing Hainan to make full use of her natural resources, especially its natural gas resource, is commensurate with the existing state principle on Hainan's development.

Comrade Xu Shijie said that it is all the more necessary to maintain the basic continuity and stability of all the existing party and state preferential policies toward Hainan and other special economic zones in China and implement all these policies to the letter in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xu Shijie said that Hainan should heighten her understanding of the importance of integrating a planned economy with market regulation. Along with Hainan's economic development, market regulation is bound to play a more important role in Hainan. Xu hoped that the central authorities will give more support to Hainan's development, take into account the realities in Hainan, provide more production means to Hainan, and create better conditions for Hainan's market regulation. Nevertheless, Xu stressed that market regulation should be placed under the guidance of the state plan and the state law.

Comrade Xu Shijie held that agriculture is at once the foundation and the pillar of Hainan's economy. Hainan has just put forth her guiding ideology of "making steady progress while laying a solid foundation" and has attached growing importance to her agricultural development. Speaking of agricultural development, Hainan is certainly in a very favorable geographical location. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xu Shijie finally said that Hainan must make redoubled efforts to promote the building of a clean government, forge closer ties between the CPC organizations and the broad masses of the people, and practically improve the work style of various party and government organs. Without accomplishing these three tasks, it would be impossible for Hainan to overcome her current difficulties and make more headway in the future. All the comrades in Hainan must further strengthen their determination in accomplishing these three tasks and strive to make steady progress while laying a solid foundation. Since last June, Hainan has stepped up its efforts in building a clean government and

strictly disciplined and punished some cadres who have built private houses for themselves by abusing their power. So long as she makes continued efforts to push ahead with the work of building a clean government, Hainan will certainly achieve more and greater successes in all types of its work in the years ahead.

Hainan Governor Interviewed

OW2403192190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1517 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (XINHUA)—Governor Liu Jianfeng of Hainan Province today reaffirmed that the reform and open policies will continue to be followed in order to step up economic development in the largest special economic zone in China.

In an interview with XINHUA today, Liu, who is here attending the annual session of the National People's Congress, stressed that the state policies and preferential treatment for Hainan remain unchanged.

He said that revision of the draft contract on foreign funds to develop the Yangpu development area is being stepped up and development projects will commence later this year.

In general, Liu said, foreign trade and economic cooperation is expanding and foreign investment keeps pouring in.

A total of 890 contracts on foreign investment have been signed in the past two years with actual investment amounting to 237 million U.S. dollars. Last year, the island's export volume reached 354 million U.S. dollars, registering a 20 percent increase over the previous year.

Liu continued that since Hainan became a province in 1988, the investment environment has been improved. Newly-built power generating capacity amounts to 0.4 million kw, equal to the total generating capacity added in the previous four decades.

In addition to a highway network already built across the island, an expressway is under construction in eastern Hainan. The first phase of the Yangpu Port project as well as the expansion or transformation projects of other nine ports are completed, he added.

Discussing immediate plans for opening Hainan wider to the outside world, Liu said that top priority is given to growing and processing tropical crops and to other agricultural development projects because resources are abundant on the island.

The provincial government will designate a number of comprehensive agricultural development areas for foreign investors and offer them a series of preferential treatment, he said.

Liu, who became governor last year, also cited the following reform measures to be taken this year:

- To increase the portion of the economy under market regulation and open up labor, materials, science and technology markets;
- To preserve and improve the contract responsibility system by factory directors;
- To reform the social insurance system in line with international practice.

Liaoning Governor on Industrial Policy

OW3103031390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0244 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)—Although China's industrial base, Liaoning Province, faces many difficulties, its top leader thinks these difficulties can force local enterprises to improve performance.

Governor Li Changchun, who is attending the current annual session of the National People's Congress (NPC) here, told XINHUA today that his northeast China province is taking measures to tackle the problems caused by a sluggish market and crunch in fund.

He believes that the measures the central government has decided to adopt are realistic and farsighted, and will help industrial enterprises in his province tide over the present difficulties. Liaoning boasts 856 big and medium-sized state-owned enterprises.

Forty six-year-old Li, the youngest provincial governor in China, said that the sluggish market can in a way force enterprises to readjust their product mix, develop new products and improve the quality of their products.

The present economic rectification will force these enterprises to pay greater attention to the requirements of the market, and thus improve their management and economic performance, he added.

On its part, Liaoning Province set out to assist local large enterprises by ensuring the supply of fund, materials and energy two years ago. Anshan City, one of China's leading iron and steel makers, encouraged association and mutual help among enterprises and aid from scientific and technological institutions with the result that more than 100 enterprises moved out of their difficulty.

The final way out, however, lies in furthering the reform, said Li Changchun. He plans to promote the formation of groups combining producing enterprises and scientific institutions that will turn out top-quality new products and improve the disposition of essential production factors and resources.

Governor Li also plans to push ahead with the reform in the planning system, state-owned property management, pricing system, supplies management, and contracting system in foreign trade, as well as with the trials in stock-holding system in the collective enterprises, labor insurance system and the methods for paying taxes and handing over profits.

According to him, local large handprints earned 100 million U.S. dollars through export last year when they were allowed to deal in foreign trade directly and decide on technological renovations themselves.

Governor Li is confident of the outcome of the present economic rectification by citing the successes made in Liaoning last year.

The rate of inflation dropped by 21 percentage points in 1989, and it continued to fall in the first two months of this year. Industrial production grew by 5.9 percent last year with the energy and raw materials sectors registering greater increases. And the investment structure tended to be rational with a bigger share going to productive projects.

Deputies on Basic Law

OW0204082190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)—During examination of the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, deputies to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress said: The draft Basic Law fully embodies the great concept of "one country, two systems," correctly handles the relationship between the two different social systems in Hong Kong and the mainland, provides a fundamental guarantee for Hong Kong's long stability and prosperity, and conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of our country, particularly those of the Hong Kong compatriots.

Many deputies pointed out: After four years and eight months of work, the Committee for Drafting the Hong Kong Basic Law has pooled the wisdom of a large number of experts and scholars, and comprehensively listened to the opinions of people from all quarters, particularly those of the Hong Kong compatriots. It has given consideration to the interests of all circles while protecting state sovereignty and national interests. The drafting of the Basic Law is a creative application of socialist democracy.

Deputy Xu Jiataun said in his speech: Both mainland and Hong Kong compatriots are outstanding descendants of the Chinese nation. The Hong Kong compatriots will be citizens and members of the People's Republic of China after Hong Kong's reversion to the motherland in 1997. Because of historical reasons and different social systems and styles of living, it is only natural for them to hold different stands and views on some issues. So, we need a mutual understanding and a link. The formulation of the Basic Law is a process of establishing that necessary mutual understanding and link, as well as an exceptional democratic process. Its openness, its comprehensiveness in using people's opinions, and its spirit of respecting the opinions of all quarters merit affirmation, publicity, and emulation.

Deputy Li Lishi from Fujian said: The Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region completely conforms to the conditions of our country. Its formulation has shown to the whole world that our policy of reform and opening to the outside world will remain unchanged, as will our policy of "one country, two systems."

Deputy Zheng Rui from Anhui said: The restoration of our sovereignty over Hong Kong is an important event for both China and the whole world. Solving the Hong Kong question in this way completely conforms to the interests of the Chinese people, including the Hong Kong people.

Deputy Liao Yaozhu from Hong Kong said: The draft Basic Law is a very good law that fully embodies the relevant principles and policies of our country. Deputy Xu Shixiong said: The draft Basic Law is a creative law, and the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law should be commended for having drafted it without prior precedence.

Deputy Chen Dingming from Jilin said: The adoption of the policy of "one country, two systems" not only can solve the question of how to restore our sovereignty over Hong Kong, but also can serve to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

Deputies from Taiwan expressed their belief that the formulation of the draft Basic Law will have a great impact on the settlement of the Taiwan question, and the reunification of the motherland is full of promise.

Guangdong Deputies Liang Lingguang, Zeng Zhaoliao, Liang Guangda, and Shen Yongchun expressed their belief that the draft Basic Law has given full consideration to Hong Kong's past and present situation, given a high degree of autonomy to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and truly embodied the principle of letting the Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong.

Deputies Chen Li and Hua Baoliang from Jiangsu held that the draft Basic Law stipulates many rights and interests for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It also stipulates that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall make its own legislation banning any acts of treason, splitting the country, inciting rebellion, subverting the central people's government and stealing state secrets; banning political activities in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by any foreign political organizations and groups; and banning connections between political organizations and groups in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and foreign political organizations and groups. These stipulations are very necessary to ensure that stability is maintained throughout the country.

In the course of deliberating the draft law, many deputies emphasized: After the draft Basic Law is adopted, it will be necessary to publicize it so that more people can learn about it. It is necessary to carry out relevant preparatory work well so that the law can be implemented well after

Hong Kong's reversion. Both the Hong Kong compatriots and the mainland people should work hard together to promote the stability and prosperity of the motherland.

Tibetan Deputies on Basic Law

*HK3103053290 Hong Kong MING PAO
in Chinese 31 Mar 90 p 3*

[“Special article” by Lu Niu (7627 3662): “While Discussing ‘Hong Kong Basic Law,’ Tibetan Delegates Air Peculiar View”]

[Text] Deputies of the Tibetan delegation participating in the Third Session of the Seventh National People Congress (NPC) deliberated on the “(Draft) Basic Law of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region” at Jingxi Hotel on the afternoon of 29 March.

Hu Jintao, the CPC Tibetan Autonomous Region Party Committee secretary, who dressed in a Western suit, assessed the “Basic Law” in three aspects, saying that “it is a very good legal document”: First, it has fully embodied the “one country, two systems” conception, as proposed by Deng Xiaoping. Second, it falls in line with, and represents the basic interests of the Chinese people, including the Hong Kong people. And third, on the major issue that Hong Kong is an inseparable part of China, it safeguards the sovereignty and unification of the motherland. At the same time, it has taken into consideration the specific conditions of Hong Kong over the past century, and the aspirations of the Hong Kong people. Tibet and Hong Kong have something in common, which lies in the fact that they are both parts of the motherland, and both enjoy autonomy, and face the task of incessantly completing, perfecting and fully exercising their autonomy.

Having earnestly read Article 44 of “the Basic Law” on the Chief Executive of the Region, Doje Cering, chairman of Tibet Autonomous Regional People’s Government nodded agreement, saying: “The Basic Law implements a high level of autonomy. Tibet has its own foreign trade organs in Hong Kong, and cooperates with the region in foreign trade and tourism. Here we express our heartfelt wish for Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability, and our hope to augment our cooperation and exchanges as a sister region. Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability are favorable to Tibet’s foreign trade and tourist industry.”

Frankly, Pingcuo, a deputy of Moinba nationality said: “Some of our grass-roots cadres could not accept the one country, two systems conception when they heard about it; they believed that each province or region should go its own way in such a large country like ours, it would end in great confusion. Now, they have come to a rather unified understanding. Invariably all Tibetans are believers. During the “cultural revolution,” some people wanted very much to uproot religion and superstition, and to demolish all temples. But practice has proved that that was not a solution. Things that took shape in several

thousands of years are deep-rooted; any change of them involves a certain period of transition, and cannot be accomplished in a hurry. Doing things rashly and in a hurry does not help. The conception of one country, two systems was quite beyond our imagination in the past, but now we can accept it in our thinking.”

In the course of deliberation, a very interesting interlude took place. Doje Cering, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People’s Government, and Suolang Danzim, a deputy from Nyingchi areas proposed: Why should Hong Kong Special Administrative Region have its own regional flag and emblem? Should Hong Kong be a part of China, it will do very well just to use the same national emblem and flag, why should all the trouble have been taken in this? Should every province or region design its own emblem and flag? Should Hong Kong’s regional flag go side by side with the national flag, or with one lower than the other as does any prize-conferring ceremony at a sportsmeet? Do the five stars on the Hong Kong regional flag have the same implications as those on the national flag? These questions are of a great concern among the masses in the Tibet region. It is hoped that some explanations and briefings will be done with some data published and distributed.

When the deliberation was over, the author asked the Tibetan delegates a question, there is another saying: The principle of “one country, two systems” as proposed by Deng Xiaoping is futile, and Tibet has served as a precedent. What do you think of that? The author got a unanimous answer from the deputies: “This saying enjoys no factual support; it was put only to make people disbelieve in the “one country, two systems” conception. The “Agreement on Peaceful Emancipation of Tibet” has explicitly stipulated that the Tibetan social system must be changed, but not otherwise. The agreement stipulates that the specific way to change the system will be decided through consultation with local leaders. The Great Master Bainqen Erdini Qoigyig Gyaincain said when he was alive: ‘The reform in Tibet was not forced upon the region, but out of people’s demand.’ Therefore, the Tibetan issue was quite another kettle of soup from the current Hong Kong issue.”

Official Trips To Justify Centralization

*HK2703025390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 27 Mar 90 p 11*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] China’s senior leaders are again heading towards the coast in a bid to cool resentment against the high level of centralisation demanded by the central Government.

They also want to assure local cadres that, in spite of the larger tax contributions that localities must give central coffers, Beijing will go on supporting the open door policy.

Both the Senior Vice-Premier, Mr Yao Yilin, and the Shanghai mayor, Mr Zhu Rongji, have taken leave of absence from the National People's Congress (NPC) to visit Shanghai to examine local economic problems.

Chinese sources say that immediately after the NPC ends on April 4, the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, will head south to the open cities and coastal special economic zones (SEZs).

In late February, Mr Zou Jiahua, the newly promoted State Planning Commission chief, paid a highly-publicised visit to Shanghai.

At about the same time, Mr Li held extensive discussions with coastal officials in Shenzhen and Xiamen SEZs.

Earlier in the year, party elders, including Mr Wang Zhen, Mr Peng Zhen and Mr Xi Zhongxun, congregated in Guangdong Province.

"In January and February central leaders apparently failed to convince local cadres that the coast would continue to receive the kind of preferential treatment it got under ousted party chief Zhao Ziyang," a Western diplomat said.

The coast is largely left out in the Government Work Report and the Planning Report which Mr Li and Mr Zou respectively delivered to the NPC last week.

During the NPC, deputies from the coast have openly complained that their provinces and cities have been forced to pay higher levies to central coffers.

In his statement, during the NPC, Mr Zhu Rongji noted that his city would this year be burdened with at least three billion yuan (HK\$4.95 billion) more in outlay. This would include more than one billion yuan in additional contributions to Beijing.

Deputies from Guangdong and Fujian have also complained that Beijing has withdrawn autonomous powers earlier granted to the coast in the areas of foreign trade and investment.

"Mr Yao Yilin is trying to reassure the Shanghainese that Beijing will eventually pump back some money into the metropolis," a Chinese source said.

Earlier Mr Zou Jiahua pledged that the central Government would provide Shanghai with financial support for the development of the new Pudong Development Zone.

At the same time, Beijing is being pressed by provinces in the poor heartland to abandon its long-standing policy of giving priority to developing the south and east coast.

In an emotional address yesterday, the vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, Mr Jiang Jiafu, urged Beijing to abolish the so-called "East-Central-West strategy" of favouring East China over the Western sectors in the allocation of development funds.

"We are in favour of the strategy of balanced development, symbiotic links between East and West, equality and unity, and getting rich at the same time," Mr Jiang, a member of the Zhuang Minority, said.

"Already, areas inhabited by minorities have become the 'Third World' of China," he added.

"If we proceed with the East-Central-West strategy, the difference between minority areas and the richer areas will be even larger."

Rules on Joint Venture Law Urged

OW3003184490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1437 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—Deputies from east China's Fujian Province to the ongoing National People's Congress (NPC) session urged the government to formulate as soon as possible rules for the implementation of the law on Sino-foreign equity joint ventures.

The rules will facilitate the implementation of the law and free foreign businessmen's mind of apprehensions, they said at a panel discussion on the amendment to the equity joint venture law.

The amendment to the equity joint venture law now being deliberated by the current Third Session of the Seventh NPC involves the selection of board chairman, operation period and other matters concerning foreign-funded firms.

Liu Yuping, deputy general manager of an electronics company in Xiamen, said the amendment to the law conforms not only to China's reality but also to international practice. "It will encourage foreign investors to care more about long-term planning and development of their enterprises and help them to avoid losses resulting from short-sightedness," he noted.

The amendment embodies the principle of independent management and benefit for all partners of joint ventures, he added.

The amendment stipulates that the state shall not nationalize or requisition any equity joint venture; under special circumstances, when public interest requires, equity joint ventures may be requisitioned by legal procedures and appropriate compensation shall be made.

Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen, said that this stipulation conforms to international practice but there must be legal definition or explanation on the "special circumstances" and the issue of compensation. Otherwise, worries and disputes might arise, he added.

Hong Yongshi, mayor of Fuzhou, suggested that provisions on environmental protection be included in the rules or supplementary regulations for the implementation of the law. Though some joint ventures causing certain degrees of environmental pollution are now allowed by the state, they have to be renovated in future

with the development of the economy and progress in science and technology, he explained.

Further Reportage on CPPCC Session

Hong Xuezhi Profile

HK0204065390 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0916 GMT 29 Mar 90

//(Report by staff reporter Li Wei (2621 0251): "Upright, Loyal, and Generous—Interview with Hong Xuezhi, Newly Elected Vice Chairman of CPPCC"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Hong Xuezhi, a battle-tested general with outstanding military exploits, has been elected vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference today.

If asked what is most impressive about this veteran general, many of his acquaintances would say, "He is upright and never stooping to adulation, and he firmly acts according to principle."

This is undoubtedly a virtue. However, when Marshal Peng Dehuai was mistreated under the guidance of "Leftist" ideology, Hong Xuezhi was implicated and transferred to a low level in Jilin Province for 17 years. During this period, he was director of the provincial agricultural machinery department and director of the provincial heavy industry department. He was also detained for sometime in a temporary detention center, and did physical labor such as growing vegetables, raising pigs, and milling flour.

Under this unfair treatment, Hong Xuezhi neither regretted nor complained about it, which showed his devotion to the cause he had engaged in. He told me the other day that it is difficult to avoid ups and downs in revolutionary struggle and that, if one has a strong will and consistently adheres to the correct political orientation, he will be able to stand the test of all difficulties, however harsh they may be.

Born into a poor peasant family in Jinzhai County, Anhui Province, in 1913, Hong Xuezhi took part in the Shangnan Uprising at the age of 16, and later in the Long March. Brave, resourceful, skillful in battle, and able to bear hardships and stand hard work, he was given the important post of political director of the 4th Army of the Red Army when he was only 21. After studying and working in the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, he became deputy commander of the 3d Division of the New 4th Army (its commander being Huang Kecheng) in 1942. In 1946, he was transferred from northern Jiangsu to the Northeast, and became column commander and deputy corps commander of the 4th Field Army. Later, he went on an expedition to Guangdong and became deputy commander of the Guangdong Military District. Fighting side by side with Commander

Ye Jianying, he took part in and commanded the battle for liberating Hainan Island.

The harsh conditions in the battlefield in Korea once again gave play to Hong's outstanding military commanding ability. As deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and concurrently its logistics commander, he ensured the steady flow of military supplies from the base in China to the front in Korea, winning a reputation as an "unbreakable transportation line" of the rear services. Commander Peng Dehuai reportedly said that if someone was to be cited for meritorious service in the war to resist U.S. Aggression and aid Korea, Hong Xuezhi should be awarded a citation for exceptional merit. From then on, Hong Xuezhi was attached to logistics work: He was made director of the General Logistics Department upon his return from the Korean War following the truce in 1953; in 1980, shortly after the havoc of the Cultural Revolution was terminated and the modernization of national defense proposed in China, Hong Xuezhi for the second time became director of the General Logistics Department, and remained in this post until November 1987.

This career officer who had fought on many fronts was conferred upon the rank of senior general in 1955; he regained this rank after the new system of military ranks was instituted in China in September 1988. He came first among the 17 conferees of this currently highest military rank in China.

I asked General Hong Xuezhi what had struck him most in his ceaseless struggle of more than 60 years. The veteran general replied without hesitation: I firmly believe that the cause led by the Communist Party is bound to succeed because she can wholeheartedly serve the people and represents their interests; as a soldier, I should be prepared to give up my life for the security of the motherland at all times.

Hong held that maintaining stability is the most important issue in China, and the key to this is to strengthen the CPC leadership and maintain close links with the masses. Meanwhile, the cherished heritage of united front and multiparty cooperation must be upheld.

Hong has always been strict with himself and his children, but generous toward others. Sometimes, when the relatives of the staff working at his side fell ill, he visited them in the hospital. On major holidays, he would ask his wife, also a veteran soldier who took part in the Long March and has now retired, to take his best wishes to the families of the staff.

He is keen on sports and a regular viewer of TV sports programs, especially volleyball and football matches. He is honorary chairman of the Chinese Handball Association.

The highest post Hong Xuezhi has ever held in the Chinese Army is deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission.

Standing Committee Namelist

OW3103153090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1055 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—Namelist of the Standing Committee members elected in a by-election at the Third Session of the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee:

(Approved by the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee on 29 March 1990)

Yang Zhilin [2799 2784 7207], Song Demin, Tang Aoqing, and Tan Weixu [6151 4850 3563]

Vice Chairman on Handling Motions

OW2703021890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1048 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)—Cheng Siyuan, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and chairman of the CPPCC Motions Committee, made a report on the work of the National CPPCC Committee of handling motions since the Second Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee. The report was made at the second meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee today.

Cheng Siyuan said: Since the Second Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee, a total of 2,053 motions were received from members (1,818 motions during and 235 motions after the session), of which 715 motions, or 35 percent of the total number of motions, were related to economic construction; 581 motions, or 28 percent, were related to education, science and technology, culture, and public health; 266 motions, or 13 percent, were related to united front work, political consultation, nationalities and religious affairs, and compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; and 491 motions, or 24 percent, were related to political and legal affairs, labor, and personnel. The number of members who submitted motions totaled 1,415, or 68 percent of the total number of members.

He said: These motions have been forwarded to 156 units, including the relevant departments of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, the people's governments of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities under the direct administration of the central government, and the relevant mass organizations, for study and handling. As of 12 March 1990, a total of 2,029 motions have been handled, accounting for 99.8 percent of all motions. The suggestions and proposals contained in 592 motions submitted by members have been accepted by the relevant departments and the problems have been solved or basically solved, accounting for 29 percent of the total number of motions handled. A total of 1,266 motions are being studied or preparations are being made to solve the problems contained in them, accounting for 62 percent

of the total number of motions handled. The problems mentioned in 184 motions cannot be solved for various reasons, accounting for approximately nine percent of the total of motions handled.

Cheng Siyuan said: Over the past year, members have demonstrated a high sense of responsibility and a sense of being masters of their own affairs, actively participated in government affairs by submitting motions on a number of major party and government issues, and played an active role in stabilizing the overall situation, helping improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform, promoting the two types of civilization, and contributing to ensuring clean and honest government. All this has created a good effect on society.

He said: Since the Second Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee, the CPPCC Motions Committee, under the leadership of the Standing Committee, has accomplished the following important tasks:

- Strengthened its own collective leadership. After the Second Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee, the eighth meeting of the Seventh CPPCC Standing Committee decided to add two vice chairmen and six members in order to keep up with the current situation and strengthen its leadership in handling motions. Over the past year, the Motions Committee held a total of nine plenary meetings to hear reports and study measures on how to solve problems;
- paid attention to investigating and studying the important issues taken up in the motions, and quickened the pace in handling motions;
- strengthened ties with relevant units and paid attention to exchanging information in handling motions;
- stepped up efforts to give widespread publicity to the work of handling motions. Over the past year, more than 20 reports and articles concerning motions were published in RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [People's Political Consultation Journal], RENMIN RIBAO, and other newspapers and journals; and "Collective Works on Studying CPPCC Motions" was printed. All this played an active role in studying issues taken up in CPPCC motions and pointing out the significance of handling motions;
- a national forum on the work of handling CPPCC motions was held in Beijing from 12 to 16 December 1989.

Cheng Siyuan said: In order to earnestly implement the "Opinions of the CPC Central Committee on Upholding and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the Communist Party of China," further improve the work of handling motions, do a still better job in enforcing democratic supervision, and make contributions to stabilizing the situation, improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, and developing the economy, we plan to carry out the following tasks:

Efforts must be made to study still harder Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, current state affairs, and politics; to raise our awareness in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization; and to follow the correct orientation in handling motions. It is necessary to earnestly implement the guideline laid down by the national forum on handling CPPCC motions, and do a still better job in linking motions put forward by CPPCC members and those put forward by the various democratic parties. It is essential to do a still better job in studying, recording, and handling motions. Efforts must be made to revise the "Regulations Concerning CPPCC Motions To Be Implemented on A Trial Basis (Draft)," and submit it to the Standing Committee for deliberation as soon as possible. At some opportune moment after the third meeting of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee, the Motions Committee plans to send investigation teams to some districts to check how important motions are being handled and how local CPPCC committees are implementing the guideline laid down by the national forum on handling CPPCC motions, exchange experience, and help promote local CPPCC work.

Hong Kong, Macao Members on Basic Law

OW0204112590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1434 GMT 29 Mar 90

[By reporter Huang Riyao (7806 2480 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)—The Hong Kong and Macao members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] attending the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee freely and frankly expressed their views at the panel discussion meeting on the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. They maintained that this draft law reflects the will of the majority of the residents of Hong Kong and expressed the hope that the Third Session of the National People's Congress [NPC] would smoothly pass this draft law.

A major responsibility of the CPPCC members from Hong Kong, who have travelled more than 1,000 li to Beijing, is to reflect the views of the people of Hong Kong on the draft Basic Law. Several members who failed to attend the opening ceremony of the Third Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee for personal reasons made sure to arrive in Beijing prior to the NPC's examination of the draft law to avoid missing the opportunity of expressing the views of the people of Hong Kong.

During the discussion, members held: The draft basic law manifests the great concept of "one country, two systems." It not only maintains the sovereignty of the state, but also ensures a high degree of autonomy for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The basic law has laid a solid foundation for maintaining long-term stability and prosperity in Hong Kong.

Member Zhang Yongzhen said: A few people still have some complaints about this draft basic law. This is quite normal. It is impossible for a good law to take everything into consideration or to gain 100 percent support from the people. It is commendable that the basic law takes into consideration the interests of the majority of people of Hong Kong.

Jian Fuyi, a member of the National CPPCC Committee and of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, held: The draft basic law is something new which will set an example for peacefully solving problems left over from the past.

Member Tao Kaiyu from Macao said: The Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region follows the principle of proceeding in an orderly and step-by-step way to bring about the peaceful transition of Hong Kong's political system. Although the situation in Macao is different from that in Hong Kong, those who are drafting the basic law of the Macao Special Administrative Region may use the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as a guide.

Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council and chairman of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, called on the CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao at the Youyi Guest House. During the discussion, the members expressed their views to that Chinese Government official in charge of Hong Kong and Macao affairs, and thanked him on behalf of the people of Hong Kong. They also thanked the draft committee for the highly effective work it has carried out over the past four years.

An Zijie, member of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee, also is the vice chairman of the Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. During the session, he talked about the basic law. At the banquet given by the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee and the National CPPCC Committee in honor of the NPC deputies and CPPCC members, he revealed that, after the Draft Basic Law of the Hong Kong Administrative Region is adopted, some people from Hong Kong who have emigrated to foreign countries will return to Hong Kong. He expressed the hope that the NPC session would carefully examine and successfully adopt this legal document.

Yunnan Urges Tough Drug Laws

HK3103035290 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
31 Mar 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia]

[Text] Yunnan Province has urged authorities concerned to introduce severe penalties for anyone caught using or trafficking narcotics.

Zheng Lingcai, the vice-secretary-general of Yunnan Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference,

on behalf of the YPPCC members, appealed for tougher legislation that would enable authorities to arrest and charge drug users and smugglers.

Zheng said that under current legislation, people caught carrying no more than 200 grams of opium or less than 10 grams of heroin when entering the country received only a fine and had their drugs confiscated. This, he said, was not effective enough.

He said police numbers lagged far behind the need. For instance, Longchuan County—a Sino-Burma boundary country with a population of 140,000—had only 16 investigators assigned to prevent drug smuggling.

And the problem of man-power shortages was compounded by lack of money, transport and communication facilities, and vehicles.

According to Zheng, who was in Beijing attending the annual session of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) which ended yesterday, Yunnan's public security department foiled 328 drug smuggling cases involving 449 people last year.

But he said this accounted for only about 20 per cent of all drug smuggling cases.

Zheng also proposed the establishment of "reform-through-labour" farms for drug addicts to both help them overcome their habits and learn a vocation.

"Drug smuggling and addition is posing a threat to the Yunnan people living around the boundary areas and will dampen the unity of the frontier people and adversely effect social stability if it can not be tackled," said Zheng, who is also vice-chairman and secretary-general to the Expert Advisory Committee of Yunnan Provincial Public Health Commission.

Investigations revealed that about 80 per cent of drug addicts were young and middle-aged.

From January to October last year, 43 people died of drug overdoses, most of whom were aged below 25. 42 of them were from ethnic minority groups.

Zheng said drug addiction led to a shortage of farm labour because addicts were unable to work.

This forced many elderly people to work on the land, and some families had to rent their land out.

Data also showed that around 70 per cent of the crimes in the province could be traced to drug addicts.

Publisher Calls on Government To End Suppression

HK2803025590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Mar 90 p 8

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] A long-serving adviser to the Chinese Government, Mr Xu Simin, has warned that stability under a

suppressive regime was lacking strong foundation, without which there would be greater turmoil on the mainland.

He maintained there would only be long-term political stability and modernised economic development with the establishment of a fully democratic political structure plus a system of rule of law.

In a reference to the democratic movement of Beijing students last summer, Mr Xu asked: "Why have the sons and daughters of the Chinese race demanding democratic and legal reforms not been able to have frank dialogue [with the Government] under a peaceful atmosphere?"

"Chairman Mao Zedong has said the sky will not fall down if we let people speak."

He said the fear of letting people speak up only demonstrates a lack of courage and confidence.

"If the rulers themselves have no self-confidence, how can we ask the 1.1 billion people to have faith with the rulers?" he asked.

The local deputy of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference made the remarks in a lengthy written address at the plenary session.

Mr Xu said the most urgent task ahead was to heal the wounds of June 4 and solve the resulting problems.

Proper treatment of the people who were arrested and jailed during the imposition of martial law would help change the image of the Communist Party, he said.

The Government should distinguish between the hooligans and criminal elements, and the students and intellectuals who demanded dialogue on democracy, Mr Xu said.

He urged the nationwide hunt for dissidents and student leaders be stopped.

"The Government should understand that consensus over dissenting views could only be achieved through patient dialogue, gradual communication and the building up of mutual trust.

"Only stability with consensus is stability with a solid and strong foundation. Stability under a high-handed regime is superficial, dangerous and loosely-founded and is the source of greater turmoil," Mr Xu said.

The overall situation on the mainland has been more stable and the experience of revolutionary changes in the Eastern Bloc countries could provide an example for reforms on the mainland, he said.

Following the passage of the Basic Law, Mr Xu is confident that it will help stabilise society and balance conflicting social interests.

On Taiwan, he said there were also more vigorous calls for closer ties with the mainland and an awareness of the importance of a unified, stable and prosperous China.

"The Communist Party must put itself under the supervision of the masses through democratic reforms if it is to continue to be the ruling party and supported by the people," he said.

Turning to Hong Kong issues, Mr Xu said Beijing should face up to the fact that a confidence crisis prevails with mass emigrations and exodus of funds overseas.

"If we simply attribute the problem to common phenomenon in a free society without any in-depth studies while further deepening the controversy by harsh words and hard-handed measures, it will only worsen the public confidence.

"Hats of 'anti-communist bastion' and 'subversive base' should not be put on Hong Kong people unsparingly," he said.

Mr Xu said China should recognise the patriotism of the majority of the populace.

Apart from defence and foreign affairs, China should give a free hand to Hong Kong people to run the territory, he said, adding excessive interference and control will only create more disputes.

Mr Xu, publisher of the MIRROR MONTHLY, also urged Hong Kong people to "concentrate on their work within the one system."

They should avoid intervening in the political struggle on the mainland and playing the role of a frontliner on the country's democratic reforms, he said.

His colleague, Mr Lau Nai-keung, delivering a speech at the full meeting yesterday, said there was still inadequate mutual trust, mutual accommodation and concessions between the territory and the mainland.

"The problem has become very serious," he said.

He added that if disputes over the "two system" policy overshadow the harmony of a sovereign return to the motherland, the transfer will cause chaos and worsen bilateral relations.

"Hong Kong will not do anything harmful to the national interest of China if it is given a free hand to manage its own affairs," Mr Lau said.

Jiang, Li Peng Note Education 'Difficulties'

OW2503125690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0721 GMT 25 Mar 90

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Zhao Wei (6392 5898)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Premier Li Peng met with members of the Fourth Board of Directors of the Award Foundation for Teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and Kindergartens in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

The Award Foundation for Teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and Kindergartens was set up at Comrade Wang Zhen's suggestion. Some 300,000 teachers have been commended by governments at various levels and by the Award Foundation over the last three years, and have received 40 million yuan in awards. The Award Foundation also has organized teachers to participate in summer camps and the Teacher's Houses, and in exchanges of academic knowledge and teaching experience. The teachers have been encouraged and inspired by the foundation.

In his speech, Premier Li Peng first thanked the board members. He said: Education is an important task in improving the quality of the whole people and in training successors to the socialist cause. It also is a task for the whole people and, as such, it is necessary for all the people to work hard and to mobilize the public to support education. Some difficulties continue to exist in our educational work. Both the government and the education department are duty-bound to overcome these difficulties and to develop education. However, the strength of the government and the education department alone is not enough to ensure success in education.

Li Peng said: Under Comrade Wang Zhen's guidance, the work of the Award Foundation for Teachers of Middle and Primary Schools and Kindergartens has been effective over the last three years. It has played a great role in encouraging the teachers of middle and primary schools and kindergartens to serve the people and the children even better. Li Peng called on all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and all circles in society to support the foundation so that it can do even better work.

General Secretary Jiang Zemin said in his speech: Education, particularly at the level of middle and primary schools and kindergarten, is very important. We should proceed from education at the kindergarten level to strive to train a new socialist generation. He expressed the hope that all circles in society will think of future generations and show concern for and support education.

Li Tieying, Fei Xiaotong, and Lei Jieqiong took part in the meeting.

Jiang Zemin Meets With College Students

OW2303162890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1611 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), has encouraged China's

youths to shoulder the historic task of building China into a powerful socialist country.

At a four-hour meeting at Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the CPC, with 13 students from Beijing University, Jiang said, China's youths are the future of the country. The party's consistent policy toward the younger generation is to take care of them while setting strict demands on them.

The meeting was in response to a letter jointly written by 11 of the 13 students on February 17. The letter asked for guidance from the general secretary on how to act as Chinese college students in the 90's and which road the young intellectuals should take and expressed a desire for a talk with Jiang.

Jiang said he was very glad to receive the letter and would like to exchange views with the students.

The students freely gave opinions on how to combine the national spirit and the prevalent spirit of the time, strengthening political and ideological work at institutions of higher learning and making the right choice for the growth of Chinese college students.

After carefully listening to each student, Jiang said, the patriotic enthusiasm for the prosperity of China displayed by many college students is valuable. This enthusiasm should be embodied in the on-going drive to invigorate the Chinese nation and build China into a socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

To make China strong and prosperous, the young people with high aspirations should go down to poverty-stricken areas and places where conditions are tough to help people there cast off poverty and backwardness.

Only when the young intellectuals have combined their efforts with those of the masses, can they fully employ their talents and make the country prosperous, Jiang stressed.

The general secretary said it is necessary that college students be sent to grassroots units for a few years after graduation and then assigned to different positions in accordance with their performance and abilities."

Going among the workers and peasants has boundless prospects, Jiang said, adding that a young person who cherishes high ambitions should prepare for hardships and take the demands of the state and the people as a whole into consideration if he wishes to display his abilities and talents. He will accomplish nothing when he deviates from the demands of society, the state and, the people.

It is the Chinese people's own outstanding national tradition and spirit, the general secretary said, that has enabled them to stand erect in the world for more than 5,000 years.

Therefore, Jiang added, the Chinese people should have national pride, national self-confidence as well as national integrity.

He urged the students to carry on the nation's tradition and spirit.

Jiang called on the whole nation to learn from the spirit of workers in the Daqing Oil Field which values hard work, self-reliance, devotion to the nation and, respect for science.

To shoulder the task of invigorating the nation, university and college students in the 90s should be armed with lofty ideals, a correct outlook on life, and the world and a spirit of devotion, Jiang said, adding that the students should have profound knowledge and real ability and learning as well as a down-to-earth working style and a high consciousness of discipline and ethics in fulfilling the great task.

The training of such a group of young citizens, the general secretary said, requires that joint efforts be rallied from the universities and colleges, the teaching staff, their parents, and the whole society.

The most decisive factors in the process, which will involve a long period of time, are the students themselves, he said.

Jiang Zemin told the students to treasure current political stability and become a positive force in maintaining it.

He hopes that the students study hard to achieve a firm mastery of basic Marxist theory as well as contemporary science and technology.

They should be strict with themselves and have more social experience, Jiang added.

The general secretary said strict administration should be carried out in universities and colleges and teachers should assume the responsibility of passing on basic academic knowledge to the students while cultivating their moral integrity.

Jiang urged the students of Beijing University to carry forward the glorious revolutionary, progressive tradition in making the university one of the strongholds of socialism.

Student and Communist Youth League leaders from other institutions were also in attendance and spoke at the meeting.

Further on Meeting

OW2403104890 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Report by station reporter Liu Zhenmin, from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] General Secretary Jiang Zemin invited some Beijing University students to a discussion at Zhong-nanhai yesterday afternoon [23 March]. The meeting lasted four hours.

The general secretary urged the students to cherish political stability and unity and to become an active force in safeguarding social stability. He also called on them to study hard and strive to grasp the basic tenets of Marxism as well as modern science and technology. Students should set strict demands on themselves and participate in as much social practice as possible so as to lay a solid foundation for becoming capable people.

Last 17 February, 11 Beijing University students wrote a letter to Comrade Jiang Zemin in which they asked for guidance from the general secretary and other central leaders on their evaluations of today's college students and on how the college students of the 1990's should act. They also expressed in their letter the wish to meet with Comrade Jiang Zemin and other central leaders, as often as possible, and not only in their capacities as leaders but also as teachers and friends of the students.

Central leading Comrades Li Tieying and Li Ximing were present at the discussion.

With profound meaning, Comrade Jiang Zemin told the students: Youths are the future of the country. The hope to invigorate the Chinese nation is placed on the youth of this country. Our consistent policy toward the younger generation is to take good care of them while also setting strict demands, because it is only by placing strict demands on youths that they will be able to shoulder the heavy historical task of building a strong socialist country.

Jiang Zemin urged the students to combine their future with that of the country, temper themselves, and mature in the course of building a powerful socialist power. He repeatedly stressed the importance of having a sense of national pride, national integrity, and national self-confidence, and of carrying on the 5,000-year-old fine tradition of the Chinese nation.

The general secretary said: Schools should carry out strict administration, and teachers should perform the task of imparting knowledge and bringing up a new generation of socialist-minded people. The teachers and students of Beijing University should inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary and progressive traditions so as to add more glory to the university with their concrete actions.

Li Tieying Says Students Under Control

HK2503041690 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 25 Mar 90 p 1

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] China's education head, Mr Li Tieying, was confident yesterday that university students in Beijing

who sparked off a nationwide democratic movement last summer would not stage repeat demonstrations in the next few months.

Mr Li, who chairs the State Education Commission and is a state councillor, said: "I'm not worried (about any student demonstrations). The majority of them now understand through political education that rebellion will only lead to poverty.

"It (demonstration) will only bring poverty and chaos to China. If so, we will lose an opportunity to strengthen the Chinese race."

"Under the global environment, the future of China lies with its development under a stable environment. That's our common interest. It's finished if there is chaos," said Mr Li

In the aftermath of the June 4 crackdown, the Chinese Government has strengthened ideological teaching of Marxism and socialism among university students.

First-year students of the prestigious Beijing University, the centre of the seven-week-long prodemocracy movement, now have to attend year-long military training before beginning their studies.

Mr Li said: "Of course, it (military training) is related to the events in June last year...but military training is also intended to groom talented people. There is military training in other countries too."

"We want to educate them so that they can understand the realities of the country. In order to train more talented people for the modernisation plans of China, we have to strengthen patriotism among students

"It's true that some people no longer believe in socialism and Marxism. That's why we have to educate them. There has to be a process.

"The introduction of military training in 'Beida' (Beijing University) is a pilot scheme. We have yet to study whether it should be extended to other universities or other places," said Mr Li.

He said there had been remarkable achievements in their stepping up of political lessons in campuses. "Many students now take the initiative to organise on their own study groups on socialism, Marxism, and Leninism. They are now more concerned about the society."

Last year's student-led democratic movement began immediately after the death of late party General Secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang, on April 15. No major mass rallies occurred on April 5, the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square incident in 1979.

With weeks to go before these two memorial days, Mr Li maintained sentiments in the campuses remained stable.

"Of course, there are some students who might not compromise. We don't expect them to change their

minds overnight. It's natural that they have ideas in their minds. It's mainly a matter of education," he said.

Communist Party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin sought face-to-face talks with a group of 13 Beijing University students in Zhongnanhai on Friday.

Mr Li, also a Politburo member, said he had no idea about the number of students that had been jailed or detained since June 4.

"You have to ask the judiciary. What I can say is that everyone is equal before the law. We are concerned about the well-being of students. But we cannot help it if they break the law."

Beijing Colleges To Have Early Summer Vacation

HK2603060090 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
26 Mar 90 p 9

["Special dispatch" from Beijing by staff reporter: "Beijing Universities and Colleges Will Have Summer Vacation Earlier To Prevent Students From Taking to the Streets"]

[Text] Students of Beijing universities and colleges "went into the streets" again yesterday. Flags and banners fluttered on both sides of the portrait of Mao Zedong hanging on the Tiananmen tower. The bright-colored flags of Beijing Teachers' University and Beijing Forestry University fluttered on the west and east sides, respectively. Placards, banners, students, teachers, loudspeakers, broadcasting station, crowds... Institutions of higher learning in Beijing were mobilized and dispersed to all parts of the city to publicize environmental protection.

The banner of the Afforestation Propaganda Center of Beijing Teachers' University read: "Cherish the flowers, plants, and birds; protect the ecological environment." More than 10 teachers and students set up stalls on the west of the tower, telling the inhabitants how to beautify the environment and protect the birds. They distributed leaflets; presented video shows; set up billboards; and sold books, cassettes, bookmarks, and plants.

They also raised funds for the Asian Games. Next to Beijing Teachers' University, Beijing Forestry University set up a box for collecting donations for the Asian Games. They also erected a billboard to publicize the Asian Games and collect donations. The students joined the social movement and the banner above them read "Foster a new mood to greet the Asian Games, afforest the capital, and beautify the environment." Although the number of visitors was limited, the stalls standing side by side seemed a bit like a carnival.

According to the students, the Education Bureau for Institutions of Higher Learning issued a circular to universities and colleges, calling on them to publicize environment protection in downtown area.

Beijing University, which has always been the cradle of democratic movement, also set up a propaganda corner in Xidan. Through the loudspeakers on the propaganda car, they publicized the importance of environment protection to passersby. Their stall was not conspicuous and the exhibits were also limited. It was rather difficult to read their long banner: "Greet the Asian Games with a Beautiful Green and Flowery Environment, Win Honor for the Motherland and the Capital." Their stall selling Asian Games lottery tickets attracted a lot of people.

As 5 April is approaching, will the students take to the streets again? A grade two student of Beijing University said: "Young students will no longer take to the streets as they did before." He said that there are very few students now on the campus. The new students of 1989 grade are receiving military training in Shijiazhuang, students of 1986 who will graduate are preparing for their theses, and school for the new recruits of 1990 will start in July. Hence, only the students of 1987 and 1988 remain on the campus. Because of the tight ideological work and increasing number of guards, he said, it is unlikely that the students will take to the streets again.

Nevertheless, teachers and students of Beijing University will take to the streets again next Sunday to publicize environment protection.

It has been reported that institutions of higher learning in Beijing will have their summer vacation in June this year. The students must leave Beijing and go home until the end of Asian Games.

A grade four student from Beijing University said that the general mood is more stable than last year. After careful consideration, students have realized that they did too much but seldom used their brains in the past. Now they must think more and do less. Now students pay more attention to social stability and developing the economy.

As to Beijing Government's request urging university and college students to engage in studies in rural areas, he said that students can temper themselves, take part in social practice, and particularly gain a deeper understanding of outlook on life.

Leading Intellectuals 'Encourage' College Students

OW2603192690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1543 GMT 26 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (XINHUA)—Some leading intellectuals invited by the Chinese Communist Youth League (CCYL) talked to 2,700 college students here today about their hard work and unselfish devotion to the country to encourage young intellectuals to serve their motherland wholeheartedly.

The CCYL, which organized the lectures, hopes that these exemplary examples will encourage young intellectuals, especially college students, to devote themselves to

the cause of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and their motherland, study hard, put their knowledge into practice, integrate themselves with the masses, and dedicate themselves to socialist modernization.

The speakers were 12 outstanding scientific researchers. Among them were 77-year-old chemist Wang Dexi and 28-year-old geological engineer Sun Jinlong.

Wang Fangding, a researcher with the China Atomic Energy Research Institute, recounted his experiences in developing the detonating device for China's first atom bomb under very difficult conditions.

Li Hua, who received a doctoral degree in France and developed a Chinese wine of a quality high enough to enter the French market, told the audience why he declined the offer of a highly paid foreign employment and went to northwest China to work and teach.

Ding Guan'gen, an alternate member of the Communist Party's Political Bureau, was in the audience, and later told the speakers that ideological work should be strengthened among college students. He said that most young intellectuals love their country, but "the problem is how to guide their enthusiasm."

These leading intellectuals will go on to give lectures at universities, scientific research institutions and government offices in Beijing over the next ten days, and exchange views with young intellectuals and college students.

Order of Detention House Regulations Promulgated

OW2403113290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0744 GMT 23 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)—Decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

No. 52

The "Regulations Governing Detention Houses in the People's Republic of China" are hereby promulgated and become effective on the day of promulgation.

[Signed] Premier Li Peng

[Dated] 17 March 1990

Book on 'Beijing Turmoil' Recently Published

OW2103101590 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 21 (XINHUA)—A book titled "The Beijing Turmoil—Observations and Reflections of an Intellectual" has been published by the Xinxing Publishing House.

The English version of the book will be published in late April by the Foreign Languages Press.

The 150,000 - word book describes in detail the student unrest and turmoil which later developed into an antigovernment rebellion in Beijing at the turn of summer last year.

It includes descriptions of the scenes in Tiananmen Square and Beijing streets, the process of the major incidents and interviews with university staff and students.

The book relates the turmoil to its historical background and the turbulence on the international political stage, and focuses on how to draw lessons.

The author, Che Muqi, is a senior reporter with 42 years of professional experience. He is former chief editor of the journal "PEOPLE'S CHINA".

Radio Communications Control To Be Strengthened

OW2403023290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0927 GMT 23 Mar 90

[By reporter Li Mei (2621 3780)]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)—With the rapid development of its radio communications, how can China maintain order in controlling its radio facilities? Zou Jiahua, State Councillor and chairman of the State Administrative Commission for Radio Communications, held and presided over the 23rd Plenary Session of the said commission to discuss how to strengthen control over radio communications in a unified manner.

In recent years, the number of radio stations are increasing with a 25 percent rate of growth each year. In areas where economic development is quite rapid, the annual rate of growth may be as high as 40 percent. According to statistics compiled at the end of 1989, the number of radio stations in the country reached 120,000. There are seven provinces and municipalities where the number of radio stations exceeds 50,000 each. The scope of operation of radio stations is also rapidly expanding. Microwave communications facilities, particularly mobile radio stations on land with microwave transmitters and receivers are increasing sharply. Microwave and satellite communications networks have also become an important component part of the nationwide communications system.

Right now, the use of radio communications is quite popular in all trades and professions. The number of nationwide radio broadcasts and television, telephone, and computer data exchanging networks is also on the increase with each passing day. There are even more military communications networks used by various branches of service. In Beijing alone, there are about 150 specialized communications networks set up by various trades or units, making the wave bands more crowded than ever before. In some districts, radio stations are already interfering with each other, creating confusion. There is an urgent need to exercise control and strengthen supervision and coordination in a unified manner in the field of radio communications.

The session expressed the hope that the state would promulgate the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China for the Control of Radio Communications;" quicken its pace in setting up the state frequency and wave band control center, the state monitoring center for radio communications, and the state radio monitoring stations; work out policies; and provide legal and technical guidance for the control of radio communications.

'Unhealthy Tendency' Cited in Public Security'

OW2503140590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0608 GMT 25 Mar 90

[By reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)—The national working conference on building a clean government in the public security system ended in Beijing yesterday. The participants in the meeting stressed the need to resolutely crack down on some corrupt phenomena among the ranks of public security personnel and the need to do more good work in building a clean government in public security organs.

While speaking at the meeting, Gu Linfang, vice minister of the Ministry of Public Security, said: Generally speaking, public security personnel perform their duties in an honest way. They also are reliable politically to the party and the people. However, because of negative social influences and corrupt phenomena in society, a small number of public security personnel engage in acts that violate the law and breach discipline; in fact, some cases are very serious.

Gu Linfang added: Since the national forum on political work in the public security system held last September, public security organs in various localities, under the guidance of the party committees and governments, have earnestly implemented the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and they have strengthened and achieved notable results in building a clean government in their organs. Their achievements should be affirmed.

Gu Linfang pointed out: At present, the unhealthy tendency in the ranks of public security personnel is widespread. Thus, we should not be satisfied with the status quo but keep a clear head, do a solid job, and strive to obtain greater results.

Gu Linfang disclosed that the Ministry of Public Security is planning to make coastal and open regions target areas and that it will deal primarily with the issues of bribes, blackmail, extortion, random levy of fines and collection of fees, and bending the law to benefit relatives or friends.

Article Explores Jiang's Family Background

HK2703035790 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Feb 90 p 6

[Extracted from 'JIATING' in weekly digest column:
"The Family of Jiang Zemin"]

[Text] It was said that Jiang Zemin is the son-in-law of Li Xiannian. When Jiang was transferred to Shanghai as mayor in 1985, he disregarded this hearsay and often dismissed it with a laugh. Later on, the hearsay was flying about everywhere and many overseas papers reported it. Seeing that the rumor had got wind, Jiang Zemin was forced to officially refute it at a meeting of top-ranking cadres in Shanghai, noting that: It is rumored that I am the son-in-law of Comrade Xiannian, today, I earnestly declare that this is an absurd rumor and sheer nonsense.

Jiang Zemin's wife is surnamed Wang [3769] and her given name, Jiping [1569 1627]. She too was born in Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province. She and Jiang Zemin grew up together, then they married and became an affectionate couple.

Wang Jiping's father ran a small handicraft article plant in Shanghai, earning not very much, but enabling him to make his bread for the whole family and support his daughter to complete her studies at middle school. Jiang and Wang got married after liberation and had two sons. After returning from his field trip to the Stalin Motor Vehicle Plant in Moscow in 1956, he worked as assistant chief engineer in the power plant workshop of the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicle Plant; he was then transferred to Shanghai and appointed deputy head of the Shanghai Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute under the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry. Wang Jiping was also transferred to the institute with her husband. She worked first as a secretary, and then as deputy head and head of a research office under the institute. Later on, Jiang Zemin was frequently transferred here and there, but Wang Jiping worked always in Shanghai, and then retired.

During the 30 years before 1985, Wang Jiping lived in an apartment of the Caoyang Living Quarters in Putuo District together with her two sons and old mother, which was a dormitory allocated to Jiang Zemin in the 1950's when he worked at the Shanghai Electric Apparatus Scientific Research Institute. Wang went to work by bus everyday and helped her mother do housework after going off work, leading a thrifty and simple life. She kept on good terms with her colleagues and neighbors. She lived there until Jiang was appointed as mayor of the city in 1985 and moved into the Kangping Road dorm of the Shanghai City Party Committee.

Article Reports Anti-Corruption Drive Results

HK2603030790 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
26 Mar 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] China's anti-corruption campaign achieved further results last year with the recovery of millions of yuan of embezzled funds and the prosecution of hundreds of Party and government officials.

According to the Vice-Minister of Supervision, Feng Tiyun, 59,697 cases of law-and-Party-discipline violations were filed by supervision departments throughout

the country. Investigations into 56,232 cases had recovered 756 million yuan (\$160 million) of embezzled money.

Feng said that of the 40,507 people who received administrative punishment, 1,657 were Party and government officials at or above county level. More than 5,000 were turned over to judicial departments to face further charges.

Feng disclosed the figures on Saturday, at a plenary meeting of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), which has been in its annual session in Beijing since March 18.

Feng, also a vice-chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said it was the principal task of the ministry, established two years ago, to fight corruption and promote a clean and honest government.

He said that last year his ministry received 205 reports of law and discipline violation which involved 155 officials at provincial and ministerial level, of whom 28 were disciplined—including Tuhti Sabir, a former vice-chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Liang Xiang, former governor of Hainan Province; and Luo Yunguang, a former vice-minister of railways. All three were removed from their posts on corruption charges.

Corruption and malpractice within the ruling Communist Party of China (CPC) and the government have sharply increased in recent years and represent a chief source of discontent among the people.

In order to eradicate corruption and build a clean government, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have intensified their anti-corruption campaign during the past two years. Unprecedented severe punishment of ranking officials last year is an apparent indication that the Party and the government are serious in the business and will exert all efforts in restoring their upright image among the masses, which is considered vital to maintaining the country's domestic stability.

Feng said government supervisors had also examined the affairs of companies and had taken steps to ensure proper business practices being adhered to.

Moreover, investigation was made into the use of public funds for private dinners, extravagant decoration and repair of houses at public expense by leading officials, construction of private houses in violation of regulations, and the opening of companies by spouses or children of leading officials.

At the same time, Feng said, many supervision organs now publicised their work procedures and commitments, and encouraged supervision over public servants by ordinary people.

The ministry had also drafted regulations against government officials taking gifts or bribes in performing public duties, the vice-minister said.

Though progress was made in fighting corruption and building a clean and honest government, he said corruption still existed in some institutions and among some officials, incurring complaints among the people and having an adverse effect on the country's stability.

But he said supervision work could also be difficult, as those charged with the task had to overcome such obstacles as outside interference and influence, and shortage of funds.

Editorial on Cadres Going to Grass-Roots Level

HK2603144990 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 15 Mar 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The Significance of CPC Cadres Going to the Grass-Roots Level"]

[Text] The problem of tension between cadres and the masses—which has appeared in China in recent years—has many causes, the main one being that some cadres have become seriously separated from the masses and cannot promptly listen to the voice of the masses and solve their problems that should be solved, to the extent that various kinds of problems have accumulated and small problems have evolved into big ones, affecting relations between the party and the masses.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session, the senior level of the CPC has taken the work style of cadres and the problem of clean government as important contents of party building and power building, stressing that cadres at various levels must serve the people wholeheartedly, obey the law, be clean, and unite closely with the masses while also adopting measures to improve the quality of cadres. The recent Sixth Plenary Session has even made a decision to strengthen ties between the party and the masses.

Over the 10 years of reform and opening up, the CPC has scored great achievements in various tasks. However, the work in improving the quality of cadres and in educating cadres has not been launched vigorously, to the extent that the party's excellent work style of solving difficulties for the people, of thinking what the people think, and worrying about what the people worry about has diminished. Recently, at the urging of the central authorities, party and government cadres in some localities have changed their work style; left their tall office buildings; proceeded to the factories, villages, schools, and streets to look at the people's conditions; listened to the people's opinions; and adopted concrete measures to solve for them the problems arising from production and daily life. This is a gratifying phenomenon.

During the course of deepening the reform, and amid the work in rectification and improvement, the situation has been very complicated, while the progress made in

various localities and domains has not been balanced. This requires that cadres at various levels go deep into reality, making concrete analyses of concrete problems. In particular, in economic reform work we can integrate reform with actual conditions only through surveys and studies to grasp concrete materials, and then suit the remedy to the case so as to enable the reform plan to meet practical needs and to reduce deviation. Be it deepening reform or rectification and improvement, we must discuss it with the masses, consider their interests and wishes, and arouse their enthusiasm and creativity. After cadres arrive at the grass-roots level, their perspectives will be broadened and they will have a more profound understanding of the new problems arising from the process of reform and easily find ways to solve these problems.

During the period of reform, the scientific and democratic method of decision-making is a very important question. To be able to have democratic decision-making, they must go to the masses and listen to different opinions. To be able to have scientific decision-making, they must go to reality to grasp a lot of accurate data and vivid conditions and understand the whole process of the development of things. Only by so doing can they sum up experience skillfully, inherit the past, and usher in the future. As for a concrete reform process, if the result of its earlier phase is good, then the successful experience can be summed up so as to further deepen the reform measures; if the measure at its earlier phase is not good enough, methods can be sought to improve it.

The problems caused by the overheated economy in the past few years must be solved through deepening the reform as well as rectification and improvement. At present, because of the austerity policy being adopted in the whole country, many enterprises face the difficulty of "debts involving three parties," slowing production, and in some enterprises staff receiving less income. Under these conditions, when cadres arrive at the grass-roots level it is beneficial to grasp the situation, report the situation there to the senior level, and help the central authorities to adopt prompt measures to overcome difficulties and stabilize the economy. When facing a temporary difficulty, the government's decisions all the more need understanding and support from the masses. When cadres go to the grass-roots level intimate ties of mutual support will be formed and the masses will be strengthened by developing the work style of being practical and realistic, by uniting with the masses, by hard work and plain living, and by helping the masses to look for ways to solve difficulties and relations between cadres and the masses. This is also of profound significance to enhancing political stability.

In the past, the movement of transferring cadres to the lower levels, launched under the influence of the "leftist" line in the interior, jeopardized the eagerness of the cadres and the masses, and is not worth following. The practice being adopted now is totally different from that in the past. Its purpose is to enable the leadership organs

to overcome bureaucratism, subjectivism, and various corrupt phenomena; and to maintain close and regular ties with the masses. This is welcomed by the people. So long as it is not a "gesture" but is persistently upheld, it will be beneficial to the struggle for improving relations between cadres and the masses.

Article Urges Marxist-Leninist Education

HK2103111990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Mar 90 p 6

[Article by Sha Ying (3097 5391): "Institutions of Higher Learning Should Strengthen Education in Marxist-Leninist Theory"]

[Text] During an education course last year, many Beijing University graduates reviewed their thoughts and conduct for the previous two months and summed up some lessons not to be forgotten. The most important lesson was this: "University students must strengthen their Marxist studies and resist the corrosion of bourgeois liberalization." Not only should Beijing University students bear this lesson in mind, but all higher learning institutions should also take it into serious account.

In China's educational work, there is a need to take as a fundamental task the training of builders of and successors to the socialist cause, and to put in first place the establishment of a firm and correct political orientation. How should we achieve this goal? We should rely on education in Marxist-Leninist theory and solid ideological and political work.

Education in Marxist-Leninist theory weakened in society and colleges for a period of time in the past due to the spread of bourgeois liberalization. Some people said that Marxism-Leninism was "outdated," others thought that Marxist-Leninist theoretical study was an "extra burden," and still others even asserted that party schools' teaching program focusing on Marxist-Leninist principles was "outmoded and backward" and did not "correspond to the trend in the 1980's." This situation has markedly changed as a result of ideological work and cool-headed consideration for the last half year or so. University students who originally had confused ideas have gradually understood the importance of studying Marxist-Leninist theory.

The Communist Party of China is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a fundamental guide to China's socialist modernization and socialist spiritual civilization. No work in China's reform and opening up to the world can deviate from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism. We should use the basic principles and methods of Marxism-Leninism to analyze new situations and experiences in socialist modernization as well as all aspects of reform; to probe new situations; new ideological trends, and new problems in the world; and to guide our life forward. In this way we will enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism.

Now comments on carrying forward "Yanan's spirit" are increasing. This is very good. What is "Yanan's spirit"? It includes patriotism, collectivism, lofty ideals, noble morality, self-reliance, hard struggle, and devotion.... It has various forms of manifestation, but its core and essence are a scientific world outlook and life concept, the revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, the spirit of enterprise, and the spirit of devotion. Where did this world outlook, life concept, and the spirit of serving the people come from? Fundamentally speaking, they came from Marxism-Leninism. In Yanan and various base areas against Japanese aggression at that time, there were many cadres training schools. Most of these schools ran courses on philosophy, political economy, party building, and the history of the Chinese revolution. The students were required to study the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism. Most of the people nurtured by "Yanan's spirit" acquired certain theoretical accomplishments and many of them understood some history of social development, the national united front work against Japanese aggression, and the theory of protracted war. At that time everyone was full of vigor and had high morale, lofty ideals, and full confidence in the revolutionary cause despite the difficult material conditions and arduous life. This enlightenment, conviction, and strength stemmed from the study of Marxism-Leninism.

To strengthen theoretical education in colleges, it is necessary to improve the students' understanding of the importance of theory, to enhance their initiative in study, to form a thick atmosphere for study, and to perfect the study system. Apart from this, there is also a need to improve the courses on political theory, including the contents and teaching methods, so as to enhance teaching quality. The fundamental way of theoretical study and research is combining theory with practice. For this reason, first, serious study should be encouraged so as to have a good idea of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. Second, it is necessary to understand China's national conditions and the party's major policies and principles; comrades working in certain regions and departments should familiarize themselves with the situations and policies of their regions and departments. Third, the living soul of Marxism-Leninism is concrete analysis of concrete problems. So it is important to be good at using the stand, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism-Leninism to investigate, analyze, and solve concrete problems in life.

On how to combine theory with practice, Comrade Mao Zedong provided profound and vivid explanations in his articles "Oppose Bookism," "Oppose the Stereotyped Party Writing," and "Reform Our Study." Reading these articles is quite useful. Under new historical conditions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed focusing on economic construction. While persisting in reform and opening up to the world, he has also emphasized the importance of adhering to the four cardinal principles and taking a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. According to the principle of combining Marxism-Leninism with China's actual conditions, he has proposed

a series of viewpoints and theories, particularly the basic theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, thereby inheriting, enriching, and developing Mao Zedong Thought. These theories of Comrade Deng Xiaoping as well as his courage, resourcefulness, and practical research methods serve as examples of study for us.

Separation from practice, ignorance of national conditions, and a blind desire to pursue Westernization were important factors causing the students to lose their bearings last year. Bearing this lesson in mind, colleges should improve the students' understanding of national conditions and the actual situation in the course of strengthening their study of Marxist-Leninist theory. This will help combine theory with practice and produce twice the results with half the efforts. Some people said that "no results" had been made in their studies. As a matter of fact, it is not Marxism-Leninism that does not work. The problem lies in being poor in study and in being unable to get the essence of what is being studied, to say nothing of using it to analyze and solve problems.

While conducting theoretical teaching in colleges, efforts should also be made to relate the students' thoughts to actual conditions so as to solve their ideological problems. As engineers of human soul, teachers should also give their students education in ideals, morality, and discipline apart from "carrying out propagation and lectures and finding solutions to misgivings." In particular, teachers in charge of Marxist-Leninist theoretical education should undertake heavier responsibility for helping the students to cultivate a scientific world outlook and life concept, to attain a firm and correct political orientation, and to acquire noble morality, so that they can make better contributions to socialist modernization after graduation.

Classics Professor Tenders Resignation From CPC

HK2603021590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Mar 90 p 8

[by Geoff Crothall]

[Text] One of China's most respected academics, Professor Yang Xianyi, has resigned from the Communist Party [CPC].

An author and translator of Chinese classics, Professor Yang said he made up his mind to resign two weeks ago but the party refused to accept his resignation and eventually decided to expel him instead.

"Although I resigned, I have officially been expelled from the party," Professor Yang said from Beijing yesterday.

Professor Yang, who openly criticised the premier, Mr Li Peng, during last year's prodemocracy movement said political differences with the central party leadership had certainly played a part in his decision to resign but emphasised he had no quarrel with his local party committee.

"I am growing old now and decided that I could no longer be of any service to the party," the 75-year-old professor explained.

Mr Yang had to make several "self confessions" after the June 4 crackdown outlining his "errors" in opposing the central Government's decision to impose martial law and failure to meet student leaders. However, he was never formally punished for involvement in the prodemocracy movement.

The Vice-Minister of Culture, Mr Ying Rur cheng, is said to have personally intervened on Professor Yang's behalf. Although he has officially retired, Professor Yang still works partime for the Foreign Languages Press, which is attached to the Ministry of Culture.

Professor Yang was said to have briefly gone into hiding after the Beijing massacre but the translator said he had simply been visiting his daughter in northwest China, a trip arranged well before June 4.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Governor To Maintain Post

HK0204025390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Apr 90 p 8

[By Chris Yeung in Beijing]

[Text] The governor of Guangdong, Mr Ye Xuanping, will remain in his post despite strong pressure on him to move to Beijing.

A Chinese source said Mr Ye had recently turned down an offer of a seat in the powerful party Politburo together with the post of head of the United Front Work Department.

"It's very likely that he will stay in Guangdong at least for this year," the source said.

But he said that last year the party leadership was anxious to transfer Mr Ye from his power base in Guangdong to the Chinese capital.

The hard-line leadership is believed to be tightening its grip on the southern province in the wake of last year's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

The source said Mr Ye was considered the most suitable candidate to replace Mr Yan Mingfu as a member of the party secretariat. Mr Yan, who was stripped of his post for "mistakes" during the student movement, is still head of the United Front Work Department.

Guangdong Secretary Generals Forum Concludes

HK0204025690 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] A four-day Guangdong Provincial Forum of City CPC Committee Secretary Generals concluded in Guangzhou on 30 March.

The forum mainly discussed and studied specific ways and means aimed at further developing the fine tradition of forging close ties between the CPC and the broad masses of people, further improving office work, and more effectively playing an advisory role under the new historical conditions.

Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, attended and delivered a speech at the forum.

Fang Bao, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary general of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, presided over and delivered a report at the forum.

In his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that the CPC Central Committee has always attached great importance to and shown great concern for the work of the general offices of the CPC committees at all levels

and have expressed the hope that the general offices of the CPC committees at all levels will further improve their work in the years ahead. The general offices of the CPC committees at all levels are at once advisers to and logistics departments of the party and government organs at all levels. They help to make coordination between higher and lower authorities continue. In the year 1990, the general offices of the CPC committees at all levels must more actively play their advisory role, make redoubled efforts to improve coordination between higher authorities and lower authorities, provide information to the leading organs at all levels, help to supervise work at all levels, timely sum up experiences, comprehensively and accurately reflect situations to the leading organs at all levels, help the leading organs at all levels solve problems, put forward proposals to the leaders at all levels so as to help them scientifically make their decisions, and further strengthen management of office work at all levels.

Comrade Lin Ruo demanded that party and government leaders at all levels in Guangdong attach greater importance to the work of the general offices of the CPC committees at all levels. All the staff of the general offices of the CPC committees at all levels must carry out more theoretical study so as to further strengthen their sense of glory and sense of responsibility, further develop the spirit of hard work, the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and the spirit of proceeding from actual conditions, carry out all types of work in a down-to-earth manner, and bring into full play their advisory role.

Southwest Region

Tibet Capital Mayor Discusses Stability

HK0104083090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Mar 90 p 3

[Newsletter from staff reporter Lu Xiaofei (4151 1420 7378): "'Do a Good Job in Handling Matters of People's Concern'—An Interview with Luoga, Deputy to the National People's Congress and Mayor of Lhasa City"]

[Text] Two years ago, at the First Session of the National People's Congress [NPC], Lhasa Mayor Luoga told reporters that to keep Tibet stable, it is necessary to first keep Lhasa stable; and to keep Lhasa stable, it is necessary to do several major things that the residents of Lhasa are concerned about.

Today, he again started his talk with this point.

In 1988, when he came to Beijing to attend the NPC session for the first time as a people's deputy and when he saw the tall buildings in Beijing, he thought of the transformation of Lhasa's old town area. At that time, the total floor space of various old houses in danger of collapsing reached 130,000 square meters. Water supply and sewage, as well as public hygiene in general, were in poor condition. When seeing the brisk markets in the capital, he thought of the problems in filling the three

"baskets" (namely, the baskets for holding vegetables, meat, and butter) of the residents of Lhasa.

After two years, Luoga told the reporters that the old town area of Lhasa had been transformed and had put on a new look. The government invested 24 million yuan in three years, transforming old houses with a total floor space of more than 90,000 square meters, building water supply tubes and sewers with a total length of 5,190 meters, repairing roads with a total length of 6,149 meters, and building 13 residential estates with a total floor space of 377,000 square meters. The per capita housing area of the residents of Lhasa is now nine square meters. In the city, the old dangerous houses, whose floor space totals some 40,000 square meters, will be completely transformed this year. "By the end of this year, I will be able to announce that there are no old, dangerous houses in Lhasa."

Then, Luoga again talked about the "three baskets."

"For us Tibetan people, butter is the most important food. We may stop eating rice and vegetables, but we cannot stop drinking butter tea. People living in the high and cold plateau where oxygen is insufficient must rely on such foods high in calorie and high in protein to live. Therefore, butter is always the commodity most needed on the markets. In a certain period, the price of butter rose from 3.5 yuan to six yuan per kilogram, and the residents had to spend a large part of their income on butter. Some residents found that they could not afford such expensive butter.

"It was the situation when I came to Beijing to attend another meeting in 1989. At that time, I was deeply worried. As a cadre responsible for animal husbandry, I always thought about protein and fat. I found that most milk products in Beijing were low-fat (as losing weight was in vogue at that time). Where had the fat gone? It was said that butter had become unsalable. I was told that five milk powder plants in Inner Mongolia found no market for butter. This could be used to fill the stomachs of the Tibetan people. If each person needed to eat 1.5 kilogram of butter a month, then the whole city (excluding the temples) would need 504,500 kilograms a month. Last year, Lhasa bought more than 1.5 million kilograms of butter. This year, we plan to buy another 2 million kilograms.

"In the past, Tibetan people thought that they could get whatever they needed from other parts of the country except for butter and highland barley. Facts have now changed their ideas. At present, the butter supply is no longer rationed in Lhasa, and the price is stabilized at between 3.25 to 3.5 yuan, which is 40 percent lower than that in 1988. Lhasa can now supply more than 500,000 kilograms of surplus butter to other areas of Tibet."

Then, he talked about the other two "baskets." In the past, the residents of Lhasa did not eat many vegetables. At present, their food structure has changed. So their crop structure has changed correspondingly. In 1985, Lhasa City had 4,300 mu of vegetable land; in 1989, the

area of land for planting vegetables increased to 7,083 mu. The variety of vegetables has also increased from more than 10 to more than 40, including radishes, cabbages, and potatoes. Luoga said: At present, each resident of Lhasa can eat nearly 0.5 kilogram of vegetables each day. The supply of meat and milk is also adequate.

In the past few years, most residents of Lhasa were satisfied with the city government's work. They said that Luoga is a mayor of commoner origin and is able to identify with the masses. A reporter asked Luoga how he viewed such comments, he said: "I still stress the point that the people's servant must seek benefits for the people."

Cadres in Tibet Go to Grass-Roots Level

HK2303141090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Mar 90 p 2

[Report by XINHUA reporter Duo Qiong (1122 4522) and staff reporter Liu Wei (0491 0251): "Over 1,000 Office Cadres in Tibet Go to the Grass-Roots Level"]

[Text] Lhasa, 10 Mar (RENMIN RIBAO)—Shortly after the Tibetan New Year, over 1,000 cadres from organs directly under the autonomous regional authorities as well as prefectural and city organs formed some 100 work teams and went to various agricultural and animal husbandry areas to help solve problems in production and livelihood.

Between the winter of last year and this spring, party committees and governments at all levels in Tibet kept sending work teams to the grass-roots level. In the first half of January, regional party committee Secretary Hu Jintao visited Shannan and Xigaze to find out about the lives of cadres and masses at the grass-roots level as well as agricultural and animal husbandry production there.

Regional Vice Chairman Ma Lisheng led a dozen or so departmental and bureau chiefs to the areas along the snowy Qinghai-Tibet highway. They held an on-the-spot meeting in Geermu of Qinghai, the biggest logistics supply base for Tibet, to help solve the difficulties of Tibetan factories and enterprises stationed there. Regional Vice Chairmen Gyamco, Tudao Doje, and Gong Daxi went to Qamdo, Shannan, and Xigaze to find out about the situation in energy production, communications, transportation, education, and public health as well as the progress of capital construction in irrigation and water conservancy projects.

Tibet is vast and is scarcely populated. Apart from being cold, the plateau is also short of oxygen, so grass-roots work is very arduous. In early February the regional party committee and government made arrangements and drew up plans for sending office cadres to the grass-roots level.

Yunnan Issues Circular on Preventing Accidents

HK0204032890 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Excerpts] On 24 March, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government issued "Circular on Preventing Major and Serious Accidents."

The circular said that this year, Yunnan Province has witnessed a continuous increase of all sorts of major and serious accidents, which have inflicted heavy losses on the state and the people. In order to learn a lesson and prevent further major and serious accidents from taking place in Yunnan, the Yunnan Provincial People's Government demanded that all areas, people's governments, and departments concerned at all levels in Yunnan attach greater importance to safe production; give top priority to production safety; take the necessary precautions to prevent major and serious accidents from taking place; and strengthen leadership, supervision, and examination of production safety work.

The circular demanded that all areas in Yunnan immediately carry out a general examination of production safety, take measures to solve problems thus discovered as quickly as possible, conscientiously screen and rectify coal mines run by townships, towns, or individuals, and suspend or terminate the operation of those coal mines that fail to meet production safety requirements. [passage omitted]

The circular also demanded that departments concerned at all levels in Yunnan immediately launch investigations into all the major and serious accidents that have already taken place and properly handle these accidents in accordance with the law.

North Region

Beijing Party Secretary Stresses Public Order

HK3103055890 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0906 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Report: "Beijing Municipal Secretary Li Qiyuan Says Beijing's Overriding Task Is To Maintain Stability"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A report in BEIJING FAZHI BAO [Beijing Legal News] says: Li Qiyuan, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, has called for strengthened management of public order in Beijing in the near future.

This senior official, who is in charge of political science and law and social order, underlined this issue at the Beijing municipal political science and law work conference.

Li Qiyuan believed that there are still some destabilizing factors in Beijing though the overall situation is stable.

He revealed in his report: "Some foreign spies have been going all out to steal secret information in various

capacities and by various means. Some espionage agencies have stretched their tentacles into our leading organs and military units."

He also reported a steady increase in criminal offenses in Beijing. He said that among all the crimes last year, the vicious ones such as homicide, robbery, and theft increased by 37.1 percent over the year before.

He emphatically pointed out that Beijing's most important and overriding task is to maintain stability. Party committees at all levels should take it as a matter of prime importance to maintain social order and ensure security for the Asian Games; rational demands by the masses should be satisfied in time when it is possible and, when it is impossible for the time being, good ideological work should be done.

Beijing's Wu Yi on Attracting Foreign Investment

OW3103111490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal government will be more active in introducing foreign investment to encourage industrial development.

Vice Mayor Wu Yi said at a meeting Friday that in introducing foreign investment this year, the city will focus on setting up more medium-sized foreign-invested ventures.

She said the city must let foreign investors make profits. Joint venture partners should be mutually beneficial and share profits and bear risks equally.

By the end of 1989, Beijing had approved 399 foreign invested ventures in industry, and 140 of them have gone into operation. In 1989, their output value reached 3.4 billion yuan, 7.6 percent of the city's industrial output value.

Tourist Hotline Begins Service in Beijing

OW0104134990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Tourism Administration started a hot line service today for Chinese and foreign tourists in the Chinese capital to handle their complaints on services and inquiries on tourism information.

The telephone, numbered 5130828, operates round the clock and handles calls in three languages, namely Chinese, English, and Japanese.

Answers to complaints or criticisms will be given within 12 hours and to complicated inquiries within 24 hours, according to Li Aiping, a tourism official in charge of the telephone service.

She said that "we have already received eight criticisms and more than 100 inquiries since March 15 when we started trial service."

Said Li, the criticisms are mainly involved with poor hotel, restaurant and taxi services, while the inquiries are chiefly concerned with the coming Asian Games in Beijing and the way to get to the 40 newly recommended tourist spots in the capital.

Lu Bing, deputy director of the Beijing Tourist Administration, said that "the telephone service is intended to provide convenience for the tourists and make things easier for society to supervise our work."

Beijing Promotes Tourism Activities

OW0104124990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1225 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—Lucky Chinese and foreign tourists who have visited more than eight of the 40 newly recommended tourist spots located in suburban Beijing will likely get a China-made bike or camera to add to their enthusiasm.

These tourist spots include the former Summer Palace, also known as the Yuan Ming Yuan Garden, the site of Peking man relics at Zhoukoudian, the Lugou Bridge (the Marco Polo Bridge) where the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out in 1937, and the Longqing Gorge in Changping County.

This is, however, only part of the activities organized by the local tourism and education administrations in a bid to boost the capital's tourism industry and ease the increasing pressure on some urban tourist spots like the Palace Museum, the Temple of Heaven and Beihai Park.

Other such activities include photography and composition competitions and TV quiz on tourism knowledge.

Hebei Secretary Xing Chongzhi Inspects Handan

SK0104033890 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] On his recent inspection tour in Handan City, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, stated that this year, cadres in our province should greatly change their work methods for keeping in contact with the masses.

Despite the rain and snowfall, Xing Chongzhi inspected the No 1 hot-rolling strip steel plant of Handan City, the Hanhua Textile Industrial Corporation, the Sucao Transformer Plant, the Wuan Thermal Power Plant, and the Wuan Paper Mill; and heard the work reports of the Wuan City party committee and government. During the inspections, Xing Chongzhi pointed out on several occasions: Leading cadres at various levels should carry forward the party's glorious traditions and work style, keep close contacts with the masses, attend fewer meetings and save more time to go to the grass roots, spend less

time on official functions in order to have more time to go deep into the masses, and pay less lip service and do more concrete deeds. Leading cadres must not seek private gain, but should offer more services to the people and guide the masses with their practical deeds so as to tide over difficulties.

Xing Chongzhi said: Whether or not cadres can transform their work style and keep in contact with the masses has a bearing on the future and fate of the party and the state, as well as on the growth and progress of cadres. Particularly under the current temporarily difficult circumstances, whether or not cadres can establish contact with the masses is a test to temper themselves. Keeping close contacts with the masses is one of the party's three work styles. At present, the broad masses of the people positively support and are satisfied with the party's line, principles, and policies. However, the people still have some misgivings. They fear disturbances first and changes second. This indicates that the party's principles and policies conform to the will and aspirations of the people. Comprehensively speaking, our cadres' thinking and work style are good. The majority of cadres are working cautiously and enthusiastically and are making efforts to serve the people. But the cadres' work style of keeping close contacts with the masses has been weakened over the past few years. In the past, the relationship between the cadres and the masses was as close as fish is to water and as flesh is to blood. At present, the relationship in some localities is like oil and water; and that in some individual places is as incompatible as water and fire. Although many cadres went to the lower levels in the past few years, only a few cadres actually went deep to the most grass-roots areas or the masses and they failed to do enough for the masses. The people have complaints about it.

Xing Chongzhi cited some specific examples of cadres being divorced from the masses and also pointed out the serious harm in this. He said: Some individual cadres are enthusiastic about abusing power for selfish ends and try every possible means to establish personal relations and secure advantages and ask to become officials with a view to making money. The serious problem of cadres building private houses exists in some localities. Some cadres have even built houses for their grandchildren. Can the masses be satisfied with these cadres? This year, the provincial party committee should regard the work of transforming cadres' work styles and keeping close contacts with the masses as an important matter and should show an improvement in this regard. Thus, the units at various levels should convene fewer meetings but send more cadres to the grass roots, issue fewer documents but send more cadres to the masses, and pay less lip service and do more concrete deeds. The situation in the grass roots is different, and the grass-roots masses have different requirements. The masses in some localities have difficulties in getting water. The roads in some localities are not well-paved. The children in some localities have difficulties in attending school. Some of the masses find it inconvenient to see doctors. Some

people have complaints about the apportioning of expenses. Our cadres have the bound duty of doing several concrete deeds for the masses every year according to the policies of the party and the state and in line with the situation of the grass roots and the requirements of the masses. The demands of the masses must be satisfied through every possible means, and when it is impossible for the time being, efforts should be made to create conditions for meeting their demands. While touching on the issues of "being concerned with the livelihood of the masses and paying attention to work methods" several decades ago, Chairman Mao urged that cadres at various levels must try every means possible to help the masses solve their practical living problems, such as fuel, rice, oil, and salt.

Xing Chongzhi said: Now, great changes have taken place in the ranks of cadres. Many young cadres have taken up leading posts. They are younger on the average, have higher educational levels and more specialized knowledge, always keep forging ahead, and work enthusiastically. The majority of the comrades are good in terms of their thinking and work style. However, some young comrades lack the education and study of basic Marxist knowledge and lack the cultivation of the party's fine traditions and work styles. These comrades must firmly attend to making up the missed lessons. A competent cadre should not only be accomplished in Marxist theory; but also attend to reforms, to opening the country to the outside world, and to the economic work, according to the party's principles and policies. Meanwhile, a competent cadre should also attend to the work related to the masses, and keep close contacts with the masses. Only when cadres have these basic skills and set strict demands on themselves can they successfully improve their work and the general mood of society.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang's Sun at Organizational Conference

SK3003121890 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] The provincial organizational work conference, which concluded on 28 March, stressed the need to resolutely promote to leading posts those who took a firm stand in the struggle for checking the turmoil, have both political integrity and professional ability, and enjoy the support of the masses.

The conference pointed out: Organizational departments should realistically improve and strengthen the work toward cadres. In selecting and employing personnel, organizational departments should first judge their political integrity. That is, the departments should judge whether or not the personnel are loyal to Marxism. Those with the viewpoints of bourgeois liberalization, those who are fence-sitters regarding major issues of principle, and those who abuse their power to engage in corruption and accept bribes must not be promoted to leading bodies. Those kinds of persons who have entered

the leading bodies should be readjusted. Also not qualified to be leading cadres are those without correct ideology, those who have a strong desire to be officials, those who have dual personalities, those who especially establish personnel relations to the neglect of principles, those who are purely fictitious and stir things up, those who arrogate to themselves the merits of others and [words indistinct], those who dodge contradictions, those who have no ideas on how to do anything but only try to make things difficult for others, those who practice formalism, and those who use false stories and situations to deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates. Meanwhile, we should also pay full attention to examining cadres' thinking and moral character. On the premise of persisting in political standards, we should also judge whether or not cadres have ability in leadership and serving the people, have rich practical experiences, and have made outstanding work achievements. Leading posts should be installed with those excellent cadres who have always made outstanding achievements in the course of reforms and construction, took a firm stand and had a clear-cut stand in the struggle for checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, have both political integrity and professional ability, are able to have the situation well in hand, are good at handling various contradictions, have ability in undertakings, and are in the prime of life.

The conference maintained: Strengthening the improvement of leading bodies' ideology and work style is an important task of the organizational departments. Leading cadres at various levels should strive to improve their accomplishments in Marxist and Leninist theories and upgrade their ability in taking the overall situation into account and attending to major matters. Leading bodies at various levels should continuously and firmly pay attention to the improvement of administrative honesty, persist in the principle of democratic centralism, enhance unity, and ceaselessly upgrade cohesive power and combat effectiveness. We should educate cadres to rapidly improve their work style and go deep to the grass roots and the masses. While sending cadres to the grass roots, we should prevent and eliminate the phenomena of having a large number of retinues, the practices of symbolically sending a group of cadres to the lower levels, and the malpractices of only hearing the reports of grass-roots cadres but not establishing contacts with the masses. Cadres should realistically go deep to the masses and go to the areas with difficulties to sincerely help the masses solve some practical problems.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, came back hurriedly from Beijing to attend the conference that was held this afternoon. He also made an important speech on ensuring that the leadership of the party and the state should be grasped by those who are loyal to Marxism and on narrowing the relationship between the party and the masses.

During the conference, Zhou Wenhua and Wang Haiyan, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Meng Qingxiang, member of the Standing

Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the organizational department, made speeches.

The conference made specific arrangements for examining cadres, strengthening the construction of grass-roots party organizations, and improving the construction of organizational and personnel departments.

Heilongjiang Sets Up Anticorruption Bureau

SK3003123490 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 90

[Text] The anti-corruption and anti-bribery bureau of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate was established today.

The major functions of the bureau are to conduct supervision according to law and to deal blows to the cases of corruption and bribery that should be handled by the procuratorial organs.

The bureau shall directly handle the major and appalling cases with influential power, particularly the cases of corruption and bribery related to office cadres at the provincial and city levels and relatives of the cadres at the department level. [words indistinct]. All prefectures and cities should guide the masses to report those engaged in graft and those who take bribes who are deeply shielded, [words indistinct], and who can produce a great impact; and strive to conclude these cases so as to enjoy the trust of the people. Meanwhile, we should instruct the procuratorial organs at lower levels in waging the struggle against corruption and bribery, and guide them to systematically conduct inspections and make a breakthrough in checking major cases. We should attach particular importance to checking the cases of taking advantage of [words indistinct] to seek private gains and the criminal cases related to financial, construction, and grain departments so as to promote a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the province's economy and to noticeably improve our province's social order.

Deng Yingchao Writes Inscription for Jilin Paper

SK0104052590 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] As of 1 April this year, five years have elapsed since the first publication of JILIN CHAOXIANWEN BAO [JILIN NEWSPAPER IN KOREAN]. Over the past five years, this newspaper has relayed the party's line, principles, and policies to readers of Korean nationality and has, in particular, made positive contributions to propagating the policies toward nationalities, strengthening the national unity, and promoting the building of material and spiritual civilizations in minority areas. The distribution of this newspaper has increased from 5,000 copies at the initial stage to 20,000 copies at present. This shows that this newspaper has been well received by the people of Korean nationality.

On 31 March, the agency of this newspaper held a meeting in Changchun to commend a number of excellent correspondents and distributors, as well as outstanding contributions and articles. Writing inscriptions and sending congratulatory messages for the fifth anniversary of the initial publication of this newspaper were Deng Yingchao, Wang Renzhong, and (Simayiaimaiqi); (Gao Di), director of RENMIN RIBAO Agency; He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Cui Lin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Jin Minghan, vice chairman of the provincial Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Speaking at the forum were Cui Lin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Hu Houjun, director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee; Jin Rongjun, chairman of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee; and (Li Zhengwen), deputy secretary of the Yanbian Prefectural Party Committee. They expressed the hope that this newspaper would persist in the socialist direction, would make contributions to strengthening the national unity and stabilizing Jilin's economy, and would serve as a bridge linking the provincial party committee and government with the people of Korean nationality.

Liaoning's Quan Shuren on Unifying Nationalities

SK0204044890 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] In his speech to the provincial meeting of Nationalities Affairs Commission chairmen, which concluded on 1 April, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: We should uphold the principle that stability is an overriding task in carrying out the work toward nationalities. Following the guidelines of the fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, we should make contributions to developing the cause of unity among various nationalities. Liaoning is a multi-national province. So far, our province has 10 national autonomous counties and 5.07 million minorities, which accounts for 13.6 percent of the province's total population. With the support of the state and the efforts made by the people and cadres in the minority nationality areas, our province is in good shape regarding the unity of various nationalities, and has made progress in developing the economy in minority nationality areas. The province has noticeably improved the livelihood of minority nationalities. However, the development of the situation is uneven.

The meeting maintained: Both at present and in the foreseeable future, the key to maintaining the unity of various nationalities hinges on stability. Speeding up the development of the economy in the minority nationality areas is a central task of the nationalities work departments at various levels. From now on, we should vigorously develop cultural and economic undertakings in the minority nationality areas. Strategically from the high plane of and solving the problems related to various

nationalities and ensuring the long-term order and stability of the country, we should realistically attend to cultivating, selecting, promoting, and using cadres of minority nationalities; and ceaselessly promote the unity of various nationalities in the province.

Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, heard the reports and made an important speech at the meeting.

Quan Shuren said: The work toward various nationalities is a key channel through which the party and the government maintain contacts with the broad masses of the people, particularly the people of minority nationalities. Only when we strengthen our contacts with the minority nationalities can we truly understand the situation of minority nationality areas and the opinions and requirements of the people of minority nationalities and can the state principles and policies specifically be implemented in the minority nationality areas and among the minority nationalities.

He urged: Party committees and governments at various levels should pay high attention to the problems related to nationalities, and should realistically strengthen their leadership over the work toward nationalities. Departments concerned should continue to support the work of Nationalities Affairs Commissions and fully arouse the enthusiasm and creativeness of the people of various nationalities to jointly realize the grand goals of rejuvenating Liaoning and serving the country as a whole.

Chen Suzhi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; Zuo Kun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Shen Xianhui, vice chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also attended the meeting. They also issued certificates of honor to 20 veteran comrades who have engaged themselves in work toward nationalities for more than 30 years.

Liaoning's Jinxi City Party Committee Elected

SK0104052290 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The first party congress of Jinxi City ended on 31 March. Through secret ballot and by the method of voting from a larger number of candidates, this congress elected the first Jinxi City CPC Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission. At the first plenary session of the first Jinxi City Party Committee, (Yu Jingbo) was elected secretary of the city party committee; and (Liu Zhiliang) was elected secretary of the city Discipline Inspection Commission.

Northwest Region

Gansu Secretary Li Ziqi Views Party-Building

HK0204043890 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee held a closing ceremony for the Gansu Provincial Party-Building Theory Study Class in the (Nimozhuang) Hotel this afternoon.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, not only made a concluding speech but also gave an important talk on Gansu's party-building work at this afternoon's ceremony.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi said that the Gansu Provincial Party-Building Theory Study Class, which was mainly devoted to studying and discussing all questions relating to the party-building work, is of great importance and significance. The party-building work has a vital bearing on both the future and the destiny of the CPC as well as the state. In accordance with a series of instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has formulated the following guiding ideology for Gansu's party-building work: (1) To strengthen the existing blood-and-flesh ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people by putting an end to all corrupt phenomena within the CPC organizations and among the CPC cadres and members; (2) To promote the party-building work by beefing up both the combat effectiveness and the unifying force of the CPC organs at all levels; (3) To maintain long-term political, economic, and social stability in Gansu by strengthening and improving the CPC leadership with a view to pushing ahead with a sustained and healthy development of Gansu's socialist modernization building and socialist reform.

In view of a number of issues raised by the Gansu Provincial Party-Building Theory Study Class and some outstanding problems existing in Gansu's work at present, Comrade Li Ziqi put forward the following seven proposals: (1) To strengthen confidence in improving the party-building work in light of the realities in Gansu; (2) To strengthen the existing ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people by promoting the party-building work; (3) To heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the CPC members so as to enable them to serve the people heart and soul; (4) To adhere to the principle of democratic centralism and strengthen the CPC's centralized and unified leadership on a democratic basis; (5) To improve the political quality of all the members of the CPC leading organs so as to ensure that leadership power lies in the hands of those loyal to Marxism; (6) To strengthen the building of the CPC organizations at the grass-roots level by putting an end to the current weakness and slackness of such organizations; (7) To adhere to the mass line and make the CPC decisionmaking process at all levels more democratic and more scientific.

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed that the key to the promotion of Gansu's party-building work lies in the strengthening of the existing ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people. The broad masses of the people are at once the source of strength of the CPC and the guarantee of the CPC's final victory. Various problems existing within the CPC at present have originated from the CPC's separation from the masses. In this analysis, it is all the more necessary to redouble efforts to forge closer ties between the CPC and the broad masses of the people, both at present and in the years ahead, so as to further promote Gansu's party-building work and solve all the problems existing in Gansu's CPC organs at present.

This afternoon's ceremony was presided over by Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, and was attended by a total of more than 500 comrades, including provincial party and government leaders, such as Xu Feiqing, chairman of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Jintang, secretary of the Lanzhou City CPC Committee; and all the CPC-member responsible comrades of various provincial organs, provincial scientific research institutions, and Gansu-based institutions of higher learning and major enterprises and mines.

Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Praises Factory Directors

*HK3103061090 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Mar 90*

[Excerpts] At a meeting held recently by the Leading Group in Charge of Enterprise Work under the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, said that factory directors or managers at all levels in Qinghai have

made great contributions to the development of Qinghai's economy. Therefore, the whole society should understand and support the work of factory directors or managers at all levels in Qinghai.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said that in the course of the campaign aimed at improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform, a large number of factory directors or managers have worked hard side by side with the broad masses of the staff and workers in overcoming difficulties and promoting enterprise development. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yin Kesheng demanded that the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels in Qinghai adopt a clear-cut stand in supporting the work of factory directors or managers at all levels so as to create a favorable work environment for factory directors or managers at all levels.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said that every one makes mistakes. Factory directors or managers unavoidably make mistakes in their work. The CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should warmly help the factory directors or managers solve their problems and overcome difficulties in their work and should show more concern for and support the work of factory directors or managers so as to maintain overall stability in the enterprises.

Comrade Yin Kesheng expressed the hope that factory directors or managers in Qinghai will make greater efforts to modestly learn managerial skills, strengthen their concept of legal system, share weal and woe with the broad masses of the staff and workers, and exert their utmost to develop their enterprises and increase their enterprise economic results in the year 1990.

Asia Games Official Welcomes Sports Exchanges

OW3003120490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1151 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—He Zhenliang, executive vice-president of the Asian Games Organizing Committee, expressed warm welcome here today to Chinese compatriots in Taiwan to attend the 11th Asian Games to be held in Beijing in September.

Responding to a question at a press conference sponsored by the ongoing annual session of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) this afternoon, he said compatriots from Taiwan will enjoy all kinds of convenience.

There will be no difficulties in providing lodging, catering and transportation to them, said He Zhenliang, who is also president of the China Olympic Committee.

He told Chinese and foreign correspondents that the China Olympic Committee and the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee maintain contact.

Last April, he said, the two sides reached agreement in Hong Kong that Taiwan's sports delegations and organizations can take part in competitions, meetings and related activities under the related regulations of the International Olympic Committee.

Later, 12 sports delegations from Taiwan came to participate in Asian sports competitions on the mainland, which were warmups to the 11th Asian Games, he said.

More contacts led to more mutual understanding, He Zhenliang said, adding that such contacts were quite harmonious.

Ye Xuanping Discusses Not Using Force

HK0204052890 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
1 Apr 90 p 21

["Special Dispatch from Beijing" by staff reporter: "Ye Xuanping Says So Long as Foreign Forces Do Not Get Involved in Taiwan, China Will Not Use Force"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Guangdong Governor Ye Xuanping said: So long as foreign forces do not get themselves involved in Taiwan, it is likely that the mainland will not attack [jin fan 6651 3690] Taiwan with force.

This was the first time that a senior CPC official had touched on the question of Taiwan independence while discussing the conditions for not using force in attacking Taiwan. Ye Xuanping very implicitly stated that the so-called foreign forces refer to the United States and Japan.

Ye Xuanping said: The two sides of the Taiwan Strait have been fighting with each other for several decades. This should be enough. Now so long as Taiwan can resist the foreign forces' intervention, it is entirely possible for the CPC not to use force against it. Moreover, he pointed out: Both sides of the Taiwan Strait are now sparing no

effort in developing their own economies. It is really not necessary for them to resort to arms against each other.

Mainland Said To Be Preparing To Attack Taiwan

HK0204093590 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese
No 150, 1 Apr 90, pp 12-14

["Notes from the Northern Journey" by Luo Ping (5012 0393): "CPC Deploys Forces in a Formation for Attacking Taiwan"]

[Text] It is now not the season for typhoons, but it seems the wind is rising and the clouds are gathering. Will a war break out over the Strait of Taiwan?

A letter sent to the editorial office of CHENG MING raised a difficult question: "It is now widely rumored in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and the United States that the CPC authorities are preparing to cross the strait and attack Taiwan. Please find out about the real facts." The letter also said that the information about attacking Taiwan was obtained from the children of some top CPC officials in overseas areas.

This was a difficult question, because it was related to some high-level military secrets.

In order to find out about the real facts, I first called on a friend who had work relations with the Taiwan affairs office. He told me of some important facts, and it is still not too late to let people know about them.

—Almost all meetings of the CPC top leadership after the 4 June Incident touched on various issues related to Taiwan, including the Taiwan independence issue, the elections in Taiwan, and Taiwan's support for the "reactionary organizations" in overseas areas. The CPC leaders held that if the Taiwan issue is not solved, Taiwan will continue to be the largest anticommunist base. Hong Kong would not become a serious problem because it will be brought under control after 1997. However, Taiwan also meddled in the "rebellion" in Beijing. In particular, Taiwan is giving various forms of support to the overseas anti-government organizations and activities. So, without solving the Taiwan issue, it will be hard for the mainland to enjoy real stability and safety.

—The CPC has set up a special group to analyze and study various possible reactions if they fight across the strait (that is, to "liberate" Taiwan with military force). Through analysis, they held that if the attack is launched before 1997, the strongest reactions will be made by, and the most serious influence will be produced in, Hong Kong and the United States. However, as the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair—which is acknowledged by the whole world—the CPC will still have the initiative in dealing with Taiwan. They also held that the earlier and faster the Taiwan issue is solved, the better. The opportune moment for solving this issue should be in the next five to six years because the proletarian revolutionaries of the older

generation are still living and the movement for independence has not become a prevailing climate in Taiwan.

- They held that the current comparatively tense relations between the two sides of the strait were directly caused by the Kuomintang. They said: "Our policy toward Taiwan is explicit to all. We have been waiting for 10 years since 1980, but the Kuomintang did not make any positive response to us and even went farther away to support Taiwan independence and tried to create the fait accompli of an independent Taiwan! China's reunification can never be resisted by any people. We cannot wait for another 10 years. We have the initiative to decide whether to fight and when to fight."

All this answered the question of why the CPC is shifting its stress from a political solution for the Taiwan issue to a military solution.

Before Deng Xiaoping resigned from the chairmanship of the Central Military Commission, the schedule for solving the Taiwan issue had been worked out. (The "Notes from the Northern Journey" of the December issue of CHENG MING in 1989 reported that Deng Xiaoping gave an "important talk" to the members of the Political Bureau Standing Committee and the principal officials of the Taiwan Affairs Office and the United Front Work Department, saying that "you must work out some measures to solve this issue in five years' time, and you should not be able to fall asleep if this issue is not solved!") At present, the question is whether the schedule for attacking Taiwan remains the same or whether the action will be taken at an earlier date rather than five years from now. Is there more substantial information to support the judgment that the arrow has been put on the bow?

A friend who has relations with senior-level authorities told me that Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun had slightly adjusted their position on the Taiwan issue.

- They regarded Li Teng-hui as a "leading champion of Taiwan independence" and blamed Li Teng-hui for 1) pursuing elastic diplomacy, 2) openly supporting the trouble-makers inside and outside China, and 3) turning on the green light for the Taiwan independence forces in Taiwan.
- They held that the fundamental cause of Taiwan's current turbulent situation was the political struggle between the advocates of Taiwan independence and the anti-independence forces.
- They assessed the current situation and judged that the Taiwan independence forces had gotten the upper hand.
- They, especially Deng Xiaoping, greatly appreciated Chiang Wei-kuo's position.
- When talking about solving the Taiwan issue, Yang Shangkun used the phrase: "A long night is fraught with many dreams." He meant that the settlement of this issue brooked no further delay. Deng Xiaoping stressed: Taiwan independence must not be allowed to

develop into a prevailing climate, and we should be preparing to fight. Both Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun held that the Taiwan issue should be solved in three to five years.

- Cadres at the lower levels are not as anxious as the senior central leaders to solve the Taiwan issue, still less are there resentments among the masses against the Kuomintang. A section-level cadre in the Beijing municipal government's Taiwan Affairs Office said that Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun wanted to solve the Taiwan issue in five to six years' time, but this was merely a dream of old men. Mao Zedong kept shouting the slogan of "liberating Taiwan" for almost 30 years, but what result did he achieve? Moreover, there are now over 1,000 cadres in Beijing Municipality engaged in the handling of various Taiwan affairs in the Taiwan Affairs Office and the United Front Work Department. If Taiwan is liberated, what will these people do? Then they will become jobless or be transferred to other jobs.

As compared with the previous period, Deng Xiaoping and other senior leaders did somewhat tune their remarks when mentioning the Taiwan issue. First, they (internally) attacked Li Teng-hui by name; second, they praised Chiang Wei-kuo; third, they expanded the political connotation of Taiwan independence; fourth, the movement of Taiwan independence was regarded as the root cause of turbulence in Taiwan's situation; fifth, when talking about military attacks against Taiwan, they tended to move up the timetable.

The Communist Party is used to playing the trick of drawing in one faction and hitting out at another. Now, by praising Chiang and censuring Li, it is suspected of attempting to split the Kuomintang and cause internal strife in the Kuomintang. However, because Li Teng-hui took a firm position and did not show any sign of yielding to the pressure, the CPC authorities certainly felt annoyed and were also incapable of doing anything to change this. The information provided by my friends was worth noticing, but further evidence should be found in order to find out whether the situation over the Strait of Taiwan has reached a critical point.

From further investigations, I have collected some fragmentary materials.

- Huang Zhicheng, who defected from Taiwan to the mainland a few years ago, recently gave special lectures about the internal conditions of the Taiwan armed forces to more than 80 secret agents.
- It is believed that these secret agents have now been sent into Taiwan or will soon be sent into Taiwan. They saw more than 30 video tapes about the city appearance, streets, shops, schools, and the police force in Taiwan. In the southern suburbs of Beijing, there is a police officer academy. In fact, it is specially used for training secret agents who will be sent into Taiwan. It is said that there is a model of Taipei City in a big room.

- The Central Military Commission ordered the Nanjing Military Region to organize a brigade of troops to simulate the Kuomintang forces. Many documentaries and feature films about the Kuomintang forces were shown so that the officers and men of this unit would be aware of the conditions and quality of the Kuomintang troops and thus improve the quality of their simulation.
- The General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] recently issued a set of study materials to military cadres at and above the battalion level. The materials were all related to the Taiwan issue. They included important speeches by Deng Xiaoping and other leaders and important editorials from RENMIN RIBAO and JIFFANGJUN BAO on the Taiwan issue. The study materials were aimed at helping the military cadres better understand the central policy toward Taiwan. The study materials were first issued to the cadres in the Nanjing and Guangzhou Military Regions.
- The officers of the relevant departments of the Chinese Navy held a meeting on Hainan Island in mid-February. The Navy became unusually busy in that period. The Central Military Commission often listened to reports from the Navy.
- Recently, some generals from the Combat Department of the Beijing Military Region, a certain group army in the Nanjing Military Region, and the Artillery Department of the General Staff Headquarters were summoned by the Central Military Commission and the General Staff Headquarters to conduct a tactical research project in a certain institution in Beijing. Each of these generals also brought several aides and staff officers to join this research project. It was said that the tactical research project was related to the "situation over the Strait of Taiwan."
- The generals who engaged in this tactical research project in Beijing urgently returned to their own units on 7 and 8 March. It was very likely that they needed to carry out an urgent task.
- In the past few months, the PLA airborne forces carried out many combat exercises according to the conditions of the strait-crossing military action against Taiwan. It is particularly noticeable that the parachute landing exercises conducted on Hainan Island accorded with the conditions of parachute landing in the enemy's rear areas, over beaches, and over the enemy's major military bases. According to reliable sources, the airborne forces are all well-equipped.
- In the recent period, the airborne forces again carried out new exercises, and the soldiers were not allowed to

take leave. The 6th Regiment of the airborne forces was dispatched to Fujian in late February.

- In order to make preparations for attacking Taiwan, the high-level military authorities of the CPC are drawing up a new strategic program including military and political action plans. It will be submitted to the Central Military Commission in early April.
- In mid-February, the senior cadres of the General Staff Headquarters were ordered to inspect the equipment and supplies of the troops stationed in Fuzhou and other areas.

What conclusion can one draw from the activities of the CPC military authorities in recent months?

An analyst made the following assessment:

If uncontrollable turbulence appeared during the election period in Taiwan, and if the masses demanding democratic reforms escalated their struggle (including the use of violence), no matter whether there was the factor of Taiwan independence, they would have brought a pretext and an opportunity for the CPC to "liberate Taiwan." At present, the reform waves in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the domestic economic and political crises have brought great pressure to bear on the CPC authorities. Taiwan, as a major anticommunist base, is all the more a thorn in the side of the CPC authorities. So they indeed need to find an opportunity to solve the Taiwan issue in one move. This will not only divert the domestic people's attention; more importantly, this will eliminate a direct threat against the current regime in China and protect the domain of the Communist Party, which may disintegrate very quickly under the pressure of the domestic and foreign "hostile forces." Of course, according to the people's feelings and the soldiers' morale, the CPC may not certainly win the victory in its military action against Taiwan. If all those who make provocations are aware of their own deficiencies, there would be no "military adventure."

I basically agree with his opinion. Because there is no sufficient evidence, I can only add one point to what he said: The armed forces of the CPC are conducting exercises and are being transferred from one place to another along the southeast coasts. They not only try to make an empty show of strength and intimidate the opposite side, but are also actually making war preparations and trying to take action at an opportune moment. There may be abrupt changes in the situation over the strait, but they may still be in the far future if no major turmoil occurs in Taiwan.

More U.S. Lawmakers Congratulate Li on Election

OW0104214690 Taipei CNA in English 1549 GMT
1 Apr 90

[Text] Washington, Mar. 31 (CNA)—Eighteen more members of the U.S. Congress have sent letters to President Li Teng-hui of the Republic of China [ROC] to congratulate him on his re-election.

They not only recognized the ROC's achievement in the economic and political arena under the leadership of President Li but also expressed confidence that the ROC will continue its fast progress in democratization.

Some of the 18 U.S. lawmakers said that the ROC as a "valued member of the international community" could contribute more to the region and the world.

The influential U.S. legislators also expected that the friendship and relations between the ROC and the U.S. would become closer and stronger under the leadership of President Li. The president is a "decent, resourceful, and innovative leader," as Sen. Malcom Wallop (R-WY) said.

The 18 members of the U.S. Congress are: Senators Christopher Bond (R-MS), John Breaux (D-LA), Al Gore (D-TN), Gordon Humphrey (R-NH), Bennett Johnston (D-LA), Paul Simon (D-IL), Malcolm Wallop; and Congressmen Joe Barton (R-TX), Cardiss Collins (D-IL), Tom Delay (R-TX), David Dreier (R-CA), Frank Guarini (D-NJ), John Myers (R-IN), Donald Payne (D-PA) [state as received], Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA), Ed Towns (D-NY), Wes Watkins (D-OK), and Gus Yatron (D-PA).

In addition, Senators Slade Gorton (R-WA) and Claiborne Pell (D-RI) have issued statements to congratulate President Li on his re-election.

Now a total of 57 members of U.S. Congress have either sent letters or inserted statements in the Congressional Record to express their respect for President Li and congratulate him on his six-year term presidency.

Beijing Said Worried About Tienanmen Anniversary

OW0204002490 Taipei CNA in English 1347 GMT
1 Apr 90

[Broadcasting Corporation of China commentary: "Peking Grows Jittery Over Tienanmen Anniversary"; CNA says commentary "does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Western wire reports quoting foreign diplomats in Peking say that the Chinese communist regime in Peking is already showing signs of the jitters over the coming first anniversary of the bloody Tienanmen massacre. On 4 June last year, Chinese communist tanks and troops overran student protestors in Tienanmen Square in the heart of Peking. Much of the carnage was covered live on worldwide TV, leading to long lists of sanctions against Peking.

For almost a year now Peking has been on the defensive about Tienanmen. Hardline communist leaders who took control in the wake of the massacre have repeatedly vowed that they will not give in to popular protests for freedom and democracy. They have also vowed never to apologize for what they call a legitimate defense of their dictatorship, against counterrevolutionary protestors.

The reports from Peking indicate that Peking is beefing up security in the communist capital. Chinese communist authorities have explained that preparation for September's Asian Games in Peking is the reason for stepped up security; but no one is fooled by that ridiculous claim. What scares Peking is the ghost of Tienanmen.

The massive protests that led to the massacre began in April of last year, following the death of Hu Yao-pang, a more liberal communist leader.

Peking obviously fears that the traditional Chinese "tomb sweeping" holiday on 5 April will spark renewed anti-communist protests. Some leaflets have appeared urging students and others to show their disgust for the communist regime over the holiday. But open demonstrations are unlikely, specially since Peking has not loosened up on its ongoing crackdown of the pro-democracy movement.

In Peking, so-called anti-terrorist troops have taken up positions, ostensibly to guard against any terrorism aimed at sabotaging the Asian Games, still six months away. Peking residents report more roadblocks and other forms of harassment by security troops. They also report resentment at the re-appearance of the troops in Peking. Peking had the capital under martial law until two months ago.

But martial law or no martial law, Peking has not let up on the crackdown. It now appears that the Chinese communists will take no chances with the upcoming anniversary of Tienanmen.

Last week, hardline communist Premier Li Peng said that the security forces were being put in place to protect the society from evil external forces and to watch the movements of hostile elements.

Hostile elements? In the communist lexicon that means nearly all one billion of the Mainland Chinese. When one considers what the Chinese communists are up against, it is natural to accept that Peking would be jittery—not just on the anniversary of Tienanmen, but all the time.

The machine-gun-toting security troops are not in Peking to protect the Asian Games. Anyone can see through that ploy. They are there to keep the ghost of Tienanmen locked away, and to preserve the communist rule by gunpoint. Does Peking really not understand that such rule is hopeless in today's world. One wonders

Three Mainland Democracy Activists To Visit*OW3103050390 Taipei CNA in English 1600 GMT
30 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 30 (CNA)—The government Friday approved three mainland Chinese pro-democracy activists' visit to Taipei.

The three are Wang Ping-chang, a leader of the China Spring Movement based in the United States; Ms. Liu Yen, an associate of Wu'er Kai-hsi [Wuer Kaixi], a famous student leader of Tiananmen demonstrations; and Hsu Tien-fang who now lives in Paris.

The authorities, however, have not approved the applications for Wu'er [Wuer] and Chin Yen-shih's visits, pending the arrival of further information about their visits.

Wu'er [Wuer] and Chin were invited by the United Daily Group, while Wang, Liu and Hsu will be visiting here at the invitation of three other organizations.

Mainland Colleges To Admit Students in Fall*OW0104140990 Taipei CHINA POST in English
27 Mar 90 p 11*

[Text] Seven mainland universities will admit Taiwan students beginning this fall, the mainland State Education Commission announced yesterday.

The seven schools, including the prestigious Peking University and Chinghua University, will form a joint recruitment committee to process applications from Taiwan.

Applications will be accepted between April 1-6. A written test will be conducted June 24-26 simultaneously in Canton, Amoy, Hong Kong, and Macao. The outcome of the examination will be announced in August. The school opens Sept. 10.

The commission said Taiwan students must register with Mainland China's Public Security Bureau, otherwise they will be treated just like mainland students.

Annual tuition ranges between \$40 and \$80 (NT [New Taiwan] \$1,040-NT\$2,080). Upon graduation, Taiwan students will receive a diploma but as a rule they will have to leave the mainland.

The ROC's [Republic of China] Ministry of Education has urged Taiwan students not to enter mainland schools, saying mainland diplomas are not recognized in Taiwan. But some Taiwan high school graduates are already studying at mainland universities.

The main reason for Taiwan students to attend mainland schools is to avoid the fierce competition in Taiwan's university entrance examination. Some 110,000 high school graduates took part in last year's Joint University Entrance Exam. Only 40 percent of them were admitted into Taiwan's 16 universities and 32 colleges.

President Li Determined To Reunify Country**Reiterates Views***OW3003142390 Taipei CNA in English 1220 GMT
30 Mar 90*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Taipei, March 30 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui reiterated Friday that the Republic of China's [ROC's] national entity will never change and its national territory must not be divided.

"Our determination to reunify our country will never waver," President Li stressed in his address to the closing ceremony of the eighth session of the National Assembly.

Li pledged that the government will accelerate the pace of democratization in order to achieve unity and a consensus among the people.

"Democracy is the broad path to which we must adhere, and unity is a premise of any successful reform," he noted.

The president pointed out that the government is now actively preparing the convening of a national affairs conference to solicit "a broad spectrum of views from all quarters regarding the issues of our constitutional system and of national reunification."

"We welcome any proposals that can make a concrete contribution to solidifying our national sovereignty, protecting the rights of the people, ensuring social stability and enhancing the welfare of the people," the president said.

Li also pledged that he and Vice President-elect Li Yuan-zu will do their best to bring together all the anti-communist forces of the world in order to accomplish the great mission of national resurgence.

The full text of President Li's address follows:

"The eighth session of the National Assembly, toward which the people of the entire country maintained high expectations and deep concern, today draws to a successful close after forty days of meetings. I would like first of all to extend my sincere gratitude and admiration to each one of you for your painstaking efforts.

"The convening of this session [words indistinct] in the world democratization movement, [words indistinct] when the Chinese Communists are in a period of steady regression and we are in a period of increasingly evident advancement. In this period of rapid change in the political, economic and social structure of our bastion of national revival, you were ultimately able, after a period of animated discussion, to determine the will of the people, taking into account the extraordinary situation in which we currently find ourselves. And although a complete national consensus remains yet to be reached, you have shown a maximum of self-restraint in exercising the power vested in the National Assembly to

amend the Constitution and the powers of [words indistinct] and referendum stipulated in the temporary provisions. This spirit of devotion to duty, country and the interests of the whole has not only served to maintain political stability and harmony; you are also certain to receive the affirmation of history and the agreement our countrymen for leaving the greatest possible margin for the future development of constitutional reform.

"Six years ago I was chosen by the late President Chiang Ching-kuo and entrusted by the seventh session of the National Assembly to assist our head of state, and participate in the advancement of the great mission of national recovery and development. Because President Chiang Ching-kuo unfortunately succumbed to exhaustion and illness, I succeeded to the presidency, in accordance with the stipulations of our Constitution. At all times I have done my utmost to carry out the unfinished task of late President Chiang of national development under the three principles of the people and completing the mission of reunifying China, so as to live up to the expectations of our countrymen. This session of the National Assembly has again entrusted me with this heavy responsibility, and has chosen Mr. Li Yuan-zu as vice president. I am well aware of the limitations of my ability and knowledge; however, at this time of national difficulty, I would not presume to evade the responsibilities I bear as one of the people. I will maintain a spirit of doing my utmost to devote myself to the country and bearing responsibility in the face of difficulties, in hopes that working closely with the people of the county, both military and civilian, we can struggle towards hastening the early completion of the mission of reunifying our country.

Looking to the future development of our country, democracy is the broad path to which we must adhere and unity is a premise of any successful reform. Recently the government has accelerated the pace of democratization in order to achieve unity and a consensus among the people. We are now actively preparing the convening of a national affairs conference, at which we will solicit a broad spectrum of views from all quarters regarding the issues of our constitutional system and of national reunification, discuss the issues in-depth, and thus come closer to fulfilling our ideals of national development, the needs of our current environment, and the expectations of the people. I would like, however, to point out that although many different concepts are now being advocated and the desire for change is urgent, our national entity will not countenance change, our national territory must not be divided and our objective of reunifying our country must in particular not waver. Outside of this, we welcome any proposals that can make a concrete contribution to solidifying our national sovereignty, protecting the rights of the people, ensuring social stability and enhancing the welfare of the people, and the National Assembly will be glad to advance the completion of such accomplishments.

"Delegates: The drafting of the Constitution of the Republic of China was an era-marking undertaking in Chinese history. Although for the past forty-two years, the scope of implementation of our Constitution has been restricted to

our bastion of national revival, it is an experience that belongs to the entire country. Soon after the implementation of the Constitution, late President Chiang Kai-shek pointed out that "the efficacy of the implementation of our Constitution relies on the unity of the people of the entire country, the interplay of the powers of the people and government and, in particular, the adherence of each person to the Constitution, so as to realize the spirit of democracy and thoroughly carry out the rule of law." As I, together with Mr. Li Yuan-zu, assume this heavy responsibility on the eve of the collapse of the totalitarian Chinese Communist regime, we naturally plan to do our best to achieve our objectives, unite toward one purpose, bringing together all the anti-communist forces of the world in order to accomplish our great mission of national resurgence, and working to spread the ideals of the Three Principles of the People in all of China. Towards this purpose I hope that each one of you will offer your guidance and suggestions.

"I wish good health and happiness to each one of you, and a brilliant future for the Republic of China. Thank you."

Commentary on Views

OW0104080390 Taipei CNA in English 1409 GMT
31 Mar 90

[Commentary by the Broadcasting Corporation of China: "President Li Reiterates Unification Goal"— "It does not reflect the opinion of CNA]

[Text] In a bid to arrest simmering doubts about his intentions on political reform, Republic of China President Li Teng-hui asserted on Friday that any political reform on Taiwan must take place against the backdrop of the government's permanent commitment to reunifying China. Although many different concepts are now being advocated, and the desire for change is urgent, our national entity will not countenance change, he said.

President Li made the remarks in his closing address to the National Assembly. The assembly acts as the nation's electoral college, and meets every six years to elect the president and vice president. Li, and his vice presidential running mate, Li Yuan-zu, were nominated and elected March 20 and 21st, respectively.

President Li used the closing address to lay to rest some fears among assemblymen that he would use political reform as an excuse to deviate from the commitment to one China. Rumors have circulated that Li is sympathetic to the Taiwan independence movement, but he firmly laid those to rest on Friday.

"Our national territory must not be divided and our objective of reunifying our country must never waver," he told the assembly to wide applause.

The president then focused his attention on the need for reform, arguing that any reform that took place would not compromise the nation's unification goal, or efforts to achieve it at an early time.

"Democracy is the broad path to which we must adhere, and unity is a premise of any successful reform," he said. "We welcome any proposals that can make a concrete contribution to solidifying our national sovereignty, protecting the rights of the people, ensuring social stability, and enhancing the welfare of the people," he continued.

Li was referring to the conference of national affairs he has called for July. The conference will bring together ruling and opposition party officials, scholars and other experts for discussion on wide ranging political topics. The conference will aim to reach a consensus on an agenda for constitutional reform, and the restructuring of the nation's aging parliamentary bodies.

President Li has had to walk softly on these issues because they include restructuring of the very assembly that elected him. Before July, it may be considered impolitic for him to press for substantial reform of that body; after July, he should be given free reins on the basis of the conference conclusions.

Li used his address to quiet some fears that the political reforms may go too far, giving outsiders the impression that Taiwan is seeking an independent status from historic China. He argued effectively that reforms could take place within the context of the nation's unchanging unification goal.

That theme will have to be repeated not only for consumption in Taiwan itself, but also for ears in Peking. The Chinese Communist regime has also been wary of the democratization process on Taiwan, which has given rise to competing views on national affairs. Thus for reason of national security, Li must also quiet similar fears in Peking. On Friday, he showed the statesmanship he will call on to achieve these objectives.

President Li To Meet Opposition Party Chairman

*OW0104222690 Taipei CNA in English 1604 GMT
1 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 1 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui will meet Huang Hsin-chieh, chairman of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), at the presidential office Monday afternoon.

The meeting has drawn wide attention since it will be the first between President Li, concurrently chairman of the ruling Kuomintang, and Huang since the opposition party was formally established in late 1987.

In order to prepare for Monday's meeting, the DPP held an extraordinary central Standing Committee meeting at Huang's home Sunday.

The DPP gave credit to President Li's invitation, saying that it would be instrumental in improving Republic of China party politics.

During Monday's meeting, the DPP revealed, Huang would recommend that President Li accelerate the pace of constitutional reform and party politics, and improve social order so as to protect the rights and safety of the people.

President Li also attached great importance to his meeting with Huang. An informed source at the presidential office revealed that President Li, while listening to Huang's opinions and suggestions, would voice his own opinions on the course of national development.

Premier Comments on Need for Strong Armed Forces

*OW3103102890 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT
31 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 31 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan said Friday that the Republic of China needed to maintain its strong defence capability because the Peking regime had not given up its option of taking Taiwan by force.

"To relax our defensive efforts would encourage the Chinese communists to attack us by force," he stressed.

Speaking at a Legislative Yuan meeting, the premier also pointed out that although defense costs are a relatively high portion of the total government budget, they were still declining year by year.

The premier made his remarks in response to an interpellation by Legislator Chen Shui-pien, who criticized the nation's 1991 defense budget as being too high.

National Assembly Ends Calling for Rule of Law

*OW3103224590 Taipei CNA in English 1528 GMT
30 Mar 90*

[Text] Taipei, March 30 (CNA)—The National Assembly at the conclusion of its eighth session Friday issued a declaration stressing the rule of law while conducting democratic reform.

People should not abuse their freedoms whatever the reasons, the assembly asserted, for only rational competition can provide the basis for party politics.

Any violation of these rules of the game are of no help in the development of democratic government, the assembly said, because it will destabilize the very basis of democracy.

The assembly expressed its hope that the government of the Republic of China "will promptly adopt a mainland policy that features peaceful reunification, and thus promote exchanges among all Chinese nationals of their free will."

The assembly called on all mainland compatriots to respond to the worldwide democracy movement by rising against communism and initiating democracy reforms.

It urged the Chinese Communist authorities to come to grips with the worldwide democratic trend, renounce immediately the 'four adherences and the scheme of 'one

country, two systems,' revive constitutional democracy and "restore basic human rights to our compatriots on the mainland."

The assembly also called for displaying of patriotism by all Chinese throughout the world "so as to help the government of the Republic of China promote both people-to-people diplomacy and its realistic foreign policy, and thus contribute to the reunification of our motherland."

[CNA concludes item by saying "For full text of the declaration please see the supplement." As of filing time, no "supplement" has been transmitted by CNA.]

National Affairs Conference Postponed Until July

OW3103035890 Taipei CNA in English 1549 GMT
30 Mar 90

[Text] Taipei, March 30 (CNA)—The national affairs conference would be postponed until July, convenor of its organizing committee said Friday.

Tsiang Yien-si said President Li Teng-hui had decided to delay it until after the current Legislative Yuan session ends.

The senior advisor to the president stressed that the president was sincerely interested in making the conference a success, so it will not become just a forum for "talk."

Tsiang said the conference would probably last three to five days and be held at either the national central library or Grand Hotel.

Tsiang said the names of the 24 preparatory committee members would be announced next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The upcoming conference will focus on the constitutional system and national unification, the Kuomintang elder said.

Decision Made on Popular Vote for Mayors

OW2803220290 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 24 Mar 90

[Text] There have been concrete results on the issue of popular election of mayors in cities under the direct administration of the central government. With the

support of President Li Teng-hui, the Ministry of Interior has already quickened its pace in promoting popular election of mayors. Interior Minister Hsu Shui-teh pointed out yesterday that the Ministry of Interior had preliminarily prepared a draft law for self-government in cities directly under the administration of the central government. It will invite mayors of Taipei and Kaohsiung and members of the two city councils to discuss the issue. It is expected that the draft will be submitted to the Executive Yuan within a month and then sent to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation with the approval of the Executive Yuan so as to legalize the procedure for local self-government.

It is reported that President Li Teng-hui had instructed Interior Minister Hsu Shui-teh to quicken the pace in letting the people elect their own mayors in cities directly under the administration of the central government after the National Assembly successfully elected its eighth president on 22 March. The Ministry of Interior will soon send the draft law for self-government in cities under the direct administration of the central government to the Executive Yuan for approval. President Li Teng-hui will officially announce the decision on popular election of mayors for cities under the direct administration of the central government and the enforcement of the law at the end of next year in his presidential inaugural message to be delivered on 20 May. Minister Hsu Shui-teh pointed out: The popular election of mayors for cities under the direct administration of the central government is a general trend of events. The Ministry of Interior will accelerate the legal procedure on the basis of government policy so as to be able to enforce the law at an early date.

In addition, Hsu Kuei-lin of the Central Election Commission pointed out: Right now, popular election will only go as far as the level of mayor for cities directly under the administration of the central government. Some people maintain that the general rules for provincial, city, and county self-government and the popular election of the provincial governor should not be enacted temporarily. As for the popular election of the president, it cannot be done according to law unless the Constitution is revised.

Security Forces on Alert For Illegal Immigrants

HK3103032090 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 90 p 3

[From Adam Lee in Macao and Simon Macklin]

[Text] Security forces in Hong Kong and Macao were last night on alert to face further floods of illegal immigrants as both territories reported increasing numbers of people trying to cross from China.

They fear that the impromptu registration of more than 40,000 illegal immigrants in Macao on Wednesday and Thursday could spark off another major influx.

Hong Kong immigration officials said the number of illegal immigrants arrested so far this month was almost double the number arrested in March last year.

Up until Thursday evening, 2,310 had been arrested so far this month, while in March 1989 a total of 1,303 had been caught.

The total number of illegal immigrants caught in Hong Kong so far this year was 5,338 compared with 15,841 for the whole of last year.

But a spokesman for the Immigration Department said the vigilance was being maintained at the border.

There was no change to existing policy and all illegal immigrants found in the territory would be deported to China, he said.

But officials were nervous that recent unrelated events in Macao might lead to snakeheads spreading rumours to encourage more people to try to cross into Hong Kong.

Tours from China to Macao were cancelled yesterday as security forces in the Portuguese enclave tried to seal the border in an attempt to stem the flood of illegal immigrants who continued to pour across from China.

Officials in Macao finished counting the number of illegal immigrants registered during a mammoth operation earlier this week and said any further people found without documents would be deported.

Those who had registered would be allowed to stay in Macao if they could produce the slip carrying their fingerprints which were distributed during the registration operation.

Final figures showed 45,053 people had been registered and the Macao authorities said an announcement would be made within the next two days as to what would be done with those who had presented themselves for registration.

One official said that all those who had registered might be asked to report for an interview to establish what right they had to stay in the enclave.

But he said privately it might take up to two years to screen all those who had registered.

Although the registration had been completed on Thursday night, police said people were still trying to cross the border and present themselves for registration in the hope of gaining an identity card and stay in Macao.

A Macao Marine Police spokesman said about 150 illegal immigrants had been arrested yesterday trying to cross the border, ten times the normal daily average.

Telephone lines between Macao and Zhuhai and Zhongshan in neighbouring Chinese provinces were booked all day partly because people appeared to be calling their relatives across the border and telling them to join the registration.

Detachments of the People's Liberation Army in Zhuhai were placed on full alert on Thursday morning when more than 30,000 people gathered at its border gates, where 800 were arrested, wanting to go to Macao to join the registration.

Reports from China said Public Security Bureau officers were also called in to assist as the situation deteriorated.

Hong Kong

Anna Chennault Urges Direct Taiwan Flights

HK2803022590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 28 Mar 90 pp 1, 10

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Anna Chennault, the prominent Chinese-American politician who has acted as an unofficial intermediary between Beijing and Taipei, is attempting to organize the first direct commercial flight across the Taiwan Strait since 1949.

At a press conference in Hong Kong yesterday after a private visit to China, Mrs Chennault said she would try to persuade Taiwanese authorities to allow athletes and tourists to take direct chartered flights to Beijing for the Asian Games in September.

"Five hundred athletes from Taiwan are taking part in the games, and more than 20,000 Taiwan tourists are expected to visit Beijing at the time," Mrs Chennault, who is due to arrive in Taipei today, said.

"Direct flights across the Taiwan Strait will benefit both sides. Why fly through Hong Kong or Tokyo?"

At the same time, Mrs Chennault is organizing an exhibition to be staged in Hong Kong and Taiwan of 5,000 of the most important cultural relics unearthed in China since the 1950s.

She said she was confident that the Taiwanese Government, particularly younger officials, would be prepared to take a fresh look at promoting exchanges with the mainland after the presidential and parliamentary elections.

She said Taiwan's "three nos" policy of no direct contact with the mainland had already been weakened with the introduction of a direct mail service and telephone lines between the two.

But Mrs Chennault called on Taiwan and China to display more flexibility and maturity in their relations.

"Both sides keep on saying things that have no need to be said. At the same time, there are things being done by both sides but which have not been given the requisite publicity," she said.

Last week in Beijing, Mrs Chennault, who is chairman of the American National Republican Heritage Groups Council and head of the non-profit-making Council for International Cooperation, was made a trustee of the Asian Games Foundation of China.

She yesterday pledged her support to help Beijing make the event successful and said the Games would be a publicity boost for China.

But Mrs Chennault, the foundation's only foreign trustee, said that the Chinese organisers were encountering major difficulties.

"Officials responsible for the games have no experience. Worse, nobody dares to tell them that they have made mistakes," she said.

She said problems included insufficient knowledge about advertising and public relations, failure to deliver tickets early enough, confusion in hotel room bookings and poor coordination of sporting facilities.

Mrs Chennault also said organizers were not optimistic that the games would be profitable.

"I am trying to convince them that they need not lose money. Run the games like a good business and they might turn in a profit."

An adviser to the President, Mr George Bush, and the former president, Mr Ronald Reagan, on Sino-U.S. relations, Mrs Chennault is also executive vice-president of the SAT Corporation, a Washington-based transport company that is heavily involved in China trade.

But she incurred the criticism of the Taiwan Government last December by organizing a group of high-profile Taiwanese businessmen to visit the mainland.

She disclosed that she would be leading another tour of 75 top businessmen from Taiwan to China in May.

Meanwhile, Taiwanese authorities have said they would consider the possibility of permitting direct flights across the Taiwan Strait.

A delegation comprising executives of major airlines and transportation companies will shortly visit Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Xiamen to explore the feasibility of direct air links and regular commercial flights.

The Taiwanese media also quoted the Transport Minister, Mr Chang Chien-pang, as saying that he hoped Taiwan's aviation industry would approach senior Chinese leaders about the possibility of direct flights.

According to Taiwan sources, representatives of Taiwan's aviation industry have already made several low-profile trips to the mainland to meet officials.

Boat People Injured in Fight Over Money

HK3103031490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Seven Vietnamese men were injured in a fight involving about 100 boat people at the Sek Kong Detention Centre last night.

Two of the wounded had serious head and hand injuries and were taken to Princess Margaret Hospital.

The others were treated and discharge from Pok Oi Hospital.

The detention centre's commandant, Superintendent Jim Clement, said the fight broke out shortly after 8 pm between two groups of boat people.

He said some of them were armed with homemade weapons.

The fight was stopped by policemen stationed at the camp but in case of further disturbances, reinforcements were sent to the camp.

Superintendent Clement said it appeared that the fight was over money.

A platoon of officers from the Police Tactical Union, assisted by detectives from Yuen Long police station, was sent to the camp and, dressed in full riot gear, searched the dormitories for weapons.

Journalist Detained Briefly on Mainland

HK0204031990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Apr 90 p 9

[By John Kohut in Beijing]

[Text] SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reporter Seth Faison was taken by police from the edge of Tiananmen Square yesterday and questioned for more than an hour after photographing a plain-clothes policeman.

The man, dressed in green trousers and a checked blazer, appeared to have been eavesdropping on a small group of reporters.

He demanded Faison hand over the film, saying permission was needed to take photographs. Faison refused, saying he was unaware of any rule which barred him from taking such pictures.

About 300 people quickly gathered around the two men and two uniformed policemen arrived within minutes and asked Faison and the plain-clothes agent to go with them.

Both went voluntarily in a small police truck to a station in the Forbidden City.

After just over an hour of questioning, Faison handed over the film and was released.

XINHUA Officials Turn Down Petition

HK0204025790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 2 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY snubbed the April 5 Group yesterday by refusing to accept a petition letter they tried to hand in.

Members of the group were warned by the police about using an amplifier on the street without permission.

They rallied outside XINHUA headquarters in Happy Valley in an attempt to muster support for a march they plan to organise on April 5.

A police inspector interrupted a member of the group who was making a speech, denouncing the June 4 massacre and demanding the release of those arrested.

"They have not applied to the Commissioner of Police to use an amplifier," the inspector said.

A member of the group said their rally was to remind people to take part in the March beginning at the Star Ferry on April 5.

Sonny Moy, a member of the group said: "Another significant objective is to demand that the Chinese government recognise the patriotism of those who took part in the events leading up to the June 4 massacre.

"June 4 was similar in nature to the previous democratic incident on April 5, 1976 at Tiananmen, which the Chinese authorities confirmed in 1978 was non-revolutionary," he said.

Mr Leung said 30,000 people had signed up to support demands for the release of Hong Kong student Yao Yong-zhan who was arrested after June 4 in Beijing.

The signature campaign, conducted on the previous two Sundays, was organised by April 5 and 10 other groups including student unions.

The rally concluded with participants singing the international song and tearing up several banners.

Fiber Optics To Boost Regional Communications

HK2703030190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 27 Mar 90 p 5

[By Andrew Bomford]

[Text] Hong Kong's telecommunications links within the region will be greatly improved with three schemes, worth almost \$4 billion, to lay fibre-optic cables.

Cable and Wireless engineers will start laying a \$304 million submarine cable system from Deepwater Bay in Hong Kong to Taiwan on Monday.

The new cable will be highest capacity fibre-optic cable currently available and is capable of carrying the equivalent of almost 6,000 telephone conversations simultaneously.

"It's an enormous capacity between two countries," said Cable and Wireless engineering manager Roger Kaye yesterday. "At the moment it's the largest system available going into service."

The system will enter operation in July, about the same time that another \$1.4 billion fibre-optic link between Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea goes on-line.

The new telecommunication links will be the first time that high-technology fibre-optic submarine cables are used in Hong Kong. The territory will be coupled into the world fibre-optic system via existing links in Japan.

Cable and Wireless are investing \$536 million as their share of the venture in the two cables, and last month they signed an interim agreement with four other telecommunications companies to provide another major fibre-optic link between Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan.

The \$2 billion deal was described as "a major breakthrough in telecommunication systems" and is expected to be in operation by the end of 1992.

Cable and Wireless are believed to be contributing up to \$811 million towards the project.

With a capacity equivalent to 30,240 telephone circuits, the system is expected to revolutionise telecommunications in the region.

An option is also being considered to provide a spur line to Shanghai, and Cable and Wireless are also set to finalise a deal providing fibre-optic links with the Philippines by 1992.

Fibre-optic cables provide greater speed and more security than satellite communications can offer.

In telephone communication traditional "satellite delay" is virtually eradicated on fibre-optic telephone systems.

And communication between computers is faster and more secure than that provided by satellites.

"It's going to allow businessmen to have the capacity to send enormous amounts of computer data for instance, at very high speed, with complete integrity and security," a spokesman for Cable and Wireless said yesterday.

The 4,000 kilometre fibre-optic cable between Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea is already in place and the system is currently going through a series of rigorous checks.

It will be operational by July, about two weeks earlier than the fibre-optic cable between Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Macao

Illegals Stampede in Bid for Amnesty

HK3003020590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 90 pp 1, 3

[By Simon Macklin, Jacqueline Lee and Adam Lee]

[Text] More than 50,000 illegal immigrants were thumb-printed by the Macao Government yesterday in a bid to control a frenzied crowd seeking an amnesty initially meant for only 4,200 people.

In the early hours of yesterday morning police fired more than 10 warning shots into the air as the illegal immigrants fought to enter the dog-racing stadium, where they had been told to go after jamming the city's main business district throughout Wednesday.

More than 200 were injured or collapsed as crowds rushed to gain entrance to the Canidrome. Most suffered bruises, dehydration and exhaustion.

Staff at the Central Government Hospital said they had admitted 70 people suffering from serious injuries and a further unknown number had been sent to the Kiang Wu hospital.

Several pregnant women suffered miscarriages and at least two men had bones broken in the wild rush, Kiang Wu's director, Dr Leong Chi-fai, said.

More than 1,000 people were arrested, including many new arrivals from China hoping to take advantage of the registration.

Macao authorities were stunned by the large number of people living illegally in the territory.

And they are bracing to tackle a possible influx after Macao snakeheads with links in Gongbei and Zhuhai, the adjoining special economic zone, began spreading rumours that the administration would shortly offer an amnesty to all illegal immigrants.

An unconfirmed report said earlier this week Chinese border guards at Zhuhai had fired warning shots to prevent groups of people trying to force their way across the border.

Many of the illegal immigrants who surfaced in the past two days are illegally employed in shops, restaurants and even nightclubs, and they abandoned their work to try to obtain identity cards.

Macao newspapers reported that racketeers charged between HK\$15,000 to \$20,000 per person to smuggle mainlanders into the territory during the night.

At 10 am the gates to the dog-track were closed and late-comers who crowded at the gates were told that anyone found without an ID card would be arrested, treated as an illegal immigrant and sent back to China.

By 1 pm about 1,000 had been taken away to police headquarters.

Officials began the registration process by writing down each person's name and sex and taking finger-prints.

As this proved too slow to clear the tens of thousands of people, it was decided to register each by thumb-print only. Each was given a card on which he or she put two thumb-prints.

The Government kept half the form and the applicant the other, which gave a date on which that person should attend an office, the location of which would be advised later.

By 5.30 pm the registration of those inside the track was completed.

Another batch was let in and this group was processed by about 9.30 pm.

By the time the final batch was processed, the stadium and the streets were clear, both of the illegal immigrants and the police. Earlier every available policeman had been mobilised.

Registration centres had been set up on Taipa and Coloane islands yesterday morning and more than 1,000 were thumb-printed there.

Macao authorities said last night the fact that people had been registered did not necessarily mean they would be granted an identity card and allowed to stay in the enclave.

A government spokesman admitted that the registration might have been started to try to defuse increasing tension which developed in the main street on Wednesday night.

A late government release gave no details of what might happen to those who registered, saying only that "many" had signed on.

The chaos was sparked off when the Government sent out notices to 4,200 illegal mothers of children granted an amnesty last year. They were told to report for interviews with police to prove their relations with the children.

By late Wednesday night the two registration centres near the Governor's palace were flooded with other illegals seeking an amnesty. They refused to disperse when ordered by the police.

The crowds continued to swell and police were twice forced to move them, first to the police sports ground and then to the Canidrome 500 metres away.

Mr Luo Zhaohua, a spokesman for the Chinese diplomatic mission in Macao, said the territory had asked China to intensify border patrols to prevent illegal immigration.

One illegal squatting on the dog track said: "I think this is an amnesty. I went to watch the protest last night and left when police officers told them to go home.

"But soon after I heard that a few people who were not illegal immigrant mothers were also registered, so I rushed back," she added.

Officials estimate the number of illegals living in Macao's population of about 500,000 to be 50,000.

In February the average number of Chinese caught trying to enter Macao illegally was about nine a day, and the number has risen to 11 to 12 a day this month.

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